INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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14

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VOL. XIX NO. 94 BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Bardoli Sirdar Orders Week's Holiday For Gandhiji

—:o:—

A WEEK'S REST FOR MAHATMAJI

—:o:—

Sardar's "Prohibitary Order"

NO SPEECHES IN BARDOLI

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

With a view to giving him complete rest, no programme of public engagements has been fixed for Manatma Gandhi in Bardoli Taluka. He will stay throughout the week in Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli. "I have issued a prohibitory order against his making any speech in Bardoli Taluka for a week" humourously declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to a representative of the Associated Press. Sardar Vallabhbhai who is busy setting up the office of the A.I.C.C. in Ahmedabad with the help of the Congress Secretary, Jairamdas Doulatram is expected to proceed to Bardoli after a day or two. He will tour the whole of the Surat District.

Enquiries in regard to the press report that Gandhiji with the consent of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has decided to shift his headquarters permanently from Sabarmati Ashram to Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli show that the report is without foundation. Interviewed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel denied any knowledge about it.—A.P.

TRUCE IN ACTION.

Dispute Over Navjivan Press.

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

A dispute has arisen between the Government and the Manager of Mahatma Gandhi's Navjivan Press regarding the returning of the machinery of the press forfeited by the Government under the Press Ordinance. The Government had asked the Manager of the Navjivan Press through the District Magistrate to take away the machines, lying in Bombay, and types, etc., lying in the City Police lines, Ahmedabad. The Manager of the Navjivan Press replied asking the Government to return the machines, types, etc., to the place from where they were taken. The Government replied saying that they were unable to accede to such a request. The Manager of the Navjivan Press has now written to the Government saying that Under Clause 16 of the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, they are bound to return the machines and types from where they were taken; and that if they are not so returned within a reasonable time, it would be considered a manifest breach of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement.

ANOTHER DISPUTE.

A similar dispute has arisen regarding the return of the land of the Navjivan Press, situated near Sabarmati Station, and confiscated by the Government for not paying land revenue. The Manager of the Navjiwan Press was ready to pay land revenue, but the Government demanded that notice fee should be paid along with the land revenue. The Manager of the Navjiwan Press refused to pay notice fee and wrote to the Government, saying that the land must be returned according to Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, whether the land revenue was paid or not, and the land was not sold to a third party, and that if it was not returned within a reasonable time, it too would be considered a manifest breach of the Irwin-Gandhi Settlement.—A.P.

S. CANARA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

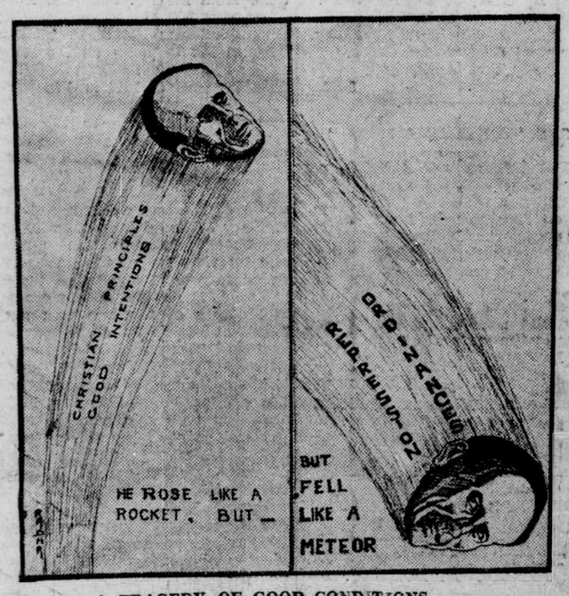
—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta To Preside

MADRAS, April 21.

A Mangalore message says that Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta will preside over the South Canara District Political Conference in the last week of April.—A. P.

IRWIN REGIME AT A GLANCE



A TRAGEDY OF GOOD CONDITIONS.

Demand For Trial Of Ex-King Alfonso

SOCIALIST AND REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO

Move To Arm 150,000 Workers Against Any Emergency

LONDON, April 21.

Madrid.—The demand for the trial of King Alfonso on political and criminal charges is made in a manifesto issued by Republican and Socialist organisations urging, 'inter alia,' disarming of the forces of the old regime and arming of the forces of the Republic, and the punishment of those connected with the old regime including King Alfonso "to whom attaches grave suspicion of having committed not only a series of political offences but many misdemeanours in connection with illegal transactions during his reign, especially under cover of the three last dictatorships."

ARMING THE WORKERS

It is understood that intended arms for 150,000 workers in Madrid will be stored against emergency. The Government it is also said, propose to release workers and warrant officers of the army from the payment of income-tax regardless of the size of their income.—Reuter.

Alfonso Motors To Calai's For England

PARIS.—King Alfonso is motoring to Calais 'en route' to England. His departure from his hotel at 10 o'clock this morning was almost unnoticed.—Reuter.

SPANISH CAPITALISTS IN PANIC

Capital Flying & Exchange Falling

MADRID.—The flight of the capital continues. Banks are overwhelmed with applications for transfer of stocks and shares and mortgaging of property.

The Minister of Finance has appealed to the Banks to advise their clients to "go slow" and threatens severe penalties shortly.

Several serious bankruptcies are reported from Barcelona.

The drop of Exchange is greatly worrying businessmen. Enterprise is almost at a standstill.

The question of stabilisation cannot be dealt with until Parliament is convoked. The Government, therefore, wants to hurry on with general elections before the possibility of an unfavourable political re-action.—Reuter.

NEW SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Recognised By Belgium And Argentina.

LONDON, April 20.

Madrid.—Belgium and Argentina have recognised the new Spanish Government.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST DISORDERS AGAIN.

—:o:—

Fight Between Armed Bands And Native Guards.

LONDON, Apr. 20.

Hanoi. — Communist disorders have again broken out in northern Annam. An engagement between armed bands and native guards at Do'uong in the Province of Vinh resulted in the guards taking fifty as prisoners and capturing a number of communist banners and proclamations. Serious fighting has occurred in the province of Hatinh. A detachment of Annamite sharpshooters compelled considerable force of the rebels to withdraw with heavy losses.—Reuter.

HARNAM SINGH DISCHARGED

—:o:—

Second Lahore Conspiracy Case

LAHORE, April 21.

The Special Tribunal trying the accused of the second Lahore Conspiracy Case discharged today Harnam Singh the student accused against whom the defence had represented there was no case. The Tribunal agreed with the defence.

The Tribunal also ordered the production in court of the four approvers whose evidence is still to be recorded for conveying to them the decision of the High Court, nearly that they should be transferred from police custody to judicial lock-up.—A. P.

I. M. S. Officer's Fatal Fall

—:o:—

RANGOON, April 21.

Col. Crump, I.M.S., Superintendent, Dufferin Hospital, died this morning as a result of the injuries sustained by an accidental fall from the hospital lift yesterday.—A. P.

Mahatma To Be A Member of Indian Chamber

—:o:—

MERCHANTS APPRECIATE HIS SERVICES

A Special General Meeting of the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held on Saturday, the 25th April, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the following Resolution proposed by the Committee of the Chamber:—

"Resolved that Mahatma Gandhi be elected an Honorary Member of the Chamber, under Rule 4 (3) of the Rules and Regulations of the Chamber, in view of his great services to the country."

All members of the Chamber are requested to be present.

Though the time is given as 3-30 p.m. the Special General Meeting will be held immediately after the 1st Quarterly General Meeting called the same day at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

MANILAL KOTHARI ARRESTED

—:o:—

Under Foreigners' Act

GANDHIJI STARTS FOR BARDOLI

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

Mr. Manilal Kothari was arrested under Foreigners' Act at 8-45 o'clock when he alighted from the Kathiawar Mail, this night.

It is alleged Foreigners' Act is not withdrawn against him. He is removed to the Herkotada Police Station.

It will be recalled that he lectured in a public meeting in Maneck Chowk about a month back.

Mahatmaji started to-night for Bardoli.

"We Went To R. T. Conference As Viceroy's Nominees"

MR. CHINTAMANI NARRATES HIS EXPERIENCES IN LONDON

"GROUND COUTINOUSLY SHIFTING UNDER OUR FEET"

About two dozen Liberal leaders were present in the Servants of India Society Hall, to hear Mr. C. Y. Chintamani on "The Round Conference and After". Sir Chimanlal Setalvad occupied the chair.

REPRESENTING THEMSELVES

Mr. Chintamani thanked the Western India Liberals' Association for organising the meeting which gave him an opportunity to meet the Liberals in Bombay. At the very outset he declared that the Liberals who attended the R. T. C. did so in their individual capacity and did not represent anybody. They were the nominees of the Viceroy as no organisation was invited to elect its representatives nor did any organisation gave them a mandate after their selection.

The Liberals who went to London had before them the resolutions passed by the Liberal Federation at its session at Madras and other resolutions passed by the Federation from time to time.

GROUND SHIFTING UNDER THEIR FEET.

They went with a view to place before the Conference their demand for immediate Dominion Status but on reaching London they found the ground entirely changed as the central issue became one of Federation of both the British Indian provinces and the Indian States.

Mr. Chintamani then reviewed the circumstances in which the Conference in London met. He could not say that British opinion was hostile to India.

NOT FRIENDLY TOWARDS NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS.

The attitude was certainly sympathetic and helpful but even then it could not be said to have been positively friendly for India's National aspirations. But he said a distinct change was marked after the King's speech on November 12 and the continuous speeches for five days that followed the King's speech. He was certain that the speeches by the Indian delegates made a profound impression upon the British opinion but side by side it was the movement of the boycott of British goods that impressed Britain more.

As people who by their very nature had a high regard for law and order they could not approve of the Civil Disobedience movement but they considered the boycott movement as something distinct from that movement. England was fast losing her supremacy in the industrial world and facing serious competition and unemployment. The Indian boycott movement added at least 40,000 more men to the ranks of the unemployed and the average Britisher began to feel that Britain should give up many points only if it could get the boycott lifted.

WHAT THE BRITISHER THOUGHT.

Proceeding Mr. Chintamani ob-

(Continued on page 7.)

FIERY SPEECHES OF COMMUNALISTS, CAUSE OF CAWNPORE CONFLAGRATION

The Appalling Number Of Dead Tell Their Own Tale About Steps Taken

CAWNPORE, April 21.

(From Our Correspondent)

Yesterday before the Congress Enquiry Committee consisting of Babu Bhagwandas, Chairman Sjt. Pandit Sundarlal, Secretary, Messrs. Manzurali Sokhta and Abdul Latif, members, witnesses Messrs. Bhagwati Prasad, Saraf, Dr. Hulasrai Ramnath Seth, Advocate, gave evidence.

Doctor Hulasrai, Ex-Dictator stated that the relations between Hindus and Mussalmans were strained since 1930, aggravated by the fiery speeches of Mr. Shaukat Ali and Baba Khalildas. Six months ago Mussalmans started a counter Congress organisation. Tanzeem volunteers paraded with different weapons and green flags. No Hindu leader came in 1930 and preached communalism. Government suppressed non-violent Congress activities, but did not discourage armed Muslim parades.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF RIOT.

Other causes of riots were the picketing of educational institutions and Muslim shops. The immediate cause of the riot was the false alarm by a man dressed in khaki, coming from Moulganj shouting loudly that Mussalmans should not go Moulganj and that Hindus were massacring them. Government took no measures to quell riots till the arrival of the Commissioner. Hundreds of batches of armed gundas patrolled Meston and Halsey Roads, killed passers-by ruthlessly. Anti-Congress people succeeded in getting police guards for themselves. Police saw rioters and did not check them.

Witness knew 3 cases where Mussalmans had helped Hindus.

APPALLING MORTALITY.

The number killed was 268, injured 536. Women were killed while defending their husbands and children.

Regarding relief measures, witness suggested the abolition of separate electorates, introduction of the study of comparative religions abolition of caste system, improvement of industry for the masses.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Sjt. Ramnath Seth, the next witness accused Congressmen of letting lose men for forcing complete hartal on Bhatgat Singh Day, specially when communal tension in the city ran high. Government made little effort the first two days to quell the riots. No instructions were issued to police magistrate to take strong steps No police were visible in the affected areas while the civil lines in which there was no danger had a strong police force. Non-official leaders, except the late Mr. Vidyarthi and Mr. Jogji made no attempts to pacify the mobs. Order was restored only after much devastation. Full peace was still unrestored.

GREAT LOSS IN LIVES AND PROPERTY.

The number of dead was 500; seriously injured 500; slightly injured 1,000. Many lakhs worth of property was lost. 1,00 houses were burnt.

PREVIOUS DAY'S EVIDENCE.

The day before yesterday Mr. Syed Mohamed Jame stated that the relations between Hindus and Musalmans were strained since the Satyagraha movement. Most Hindus joined it but Musalmans kept aloof. Large number of Hindu organisations were started. also Muslim organisations in small numbers which aggravated relations. The immediate cause of the riot was the attempt of hartal on Bhagatsingh Day.

After the riots began Government took no measures to quell them till 27th March. Lanes were still dangerous. During the riots the Government officials and police were indifferent. Some peace loving leaders risked their lives to quell the riots and Mr. Vidyarthi lost his life.

WHAT WITNESS THOUGHT.

Witness thought that economic question was somewhat responsible for these riots. Hindus were jealous of Muslim cloth merchants who were not subjected to vigorous picketing and who kept their shops open during the hartal; regarding relief measures the witness suggested the establishment of Mohalla Panchayats to check those Congress activities, from which riots were apprehended and to give Nationalist education to students.

MILITARY ACTIVE IN THARAWADDY

—:o:—

Six "Rebels" Killed And 12 Captured.

—:o:—

LEADER LYING IN HOSPITAL

RANGOON, April 20.

Tharrawaddy reports five cases of dacoity during the last 48 hours. In all cases the rebel bandits, came armed with dahs and other weapons and looted properties. The Karen Irregulars engaged the rebels and besides killing six and capturing twelve recovered some firearms lost in February last. The rebel leader Krishnamuttu while retreating was shot by a village headman and is now lying in the hospital.

Fifty-six Tamil families are taking shelter in villages in Hanthawaddy district but their presence is objected to by the local villagers owing to the prevailing scarcity of water.—A.P.

Bibesco's Pilot Dead

LONDON, April 21.

Paris.—Lieutenant Bel'air, second pilot of Prince Bibesco's plane is reported to have died in the Benares Military Hospital.—Reuter.

CARRY A CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNALISM

—:o:—

The Supreme Need Of The How

MR. BRELVI'S APPEAL TO HINDUS & MUSLIMS

LUCKNOW, April 21.

In a statement to the press Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi says the Nationalist Muslim Party has vindicated its position in the political life of the country by the lead it has given to the latter in regard to the settlement of Hindu-Muslim question. The only effective way of securing such a settlement was a pact between the Nationalist Muslims and the Congress. With such a pact secured it would not be difficult to really the overwhelming majority of Muslims to it. The absence of such a pact which gives a temporary lease of life to the advocates of Separate Electorates. It is my firm conviction, based on discussion with numerous Muslims, that the Muslim community, as whole, is in favour of Joint Electorates and adult franchise and any scheme based on these two vital principles and affording the necessary safeguards, in details, for protection of the interests of the Muslim minority would be readily welcomed by it.

THE MISFORTUNE

The misfortune is that no pact such as I have referred above has been brought about. In this connection I cannot help drawing attention to a feeling which is held by a large section of Congress Muslims that while they have been openly fighting the communalists in their own community and incurring the displeasure of the latter and even something worse, as was proved in a recent meeting at Dongri in Bombay, very few Nationalist Hindus have openly given bit of their mind to the communalists in their community. It is this absence of organized attempt in Hindu community to combat its own communal bigots that makes the task of Muslim Nationalist most difficult, for he is accused by large of his co-religionists of having been bought over by the Hindus. The Nationalist Muslim is indifferent to such accusations and despite them has been carrying on his crusade against communalism in politics.

THE SUPREME NEED

The supreme need of the moment is the settlement of the communal problem so that Mahatma Gandhi may be able to represent both the Hindus and Muslims at Round Table Conference. Is it not therefore the duty of Nationalist Hindus to help the Nationalist Muslims and make united effort openly to fight the forces of communalism wherever they exist. I earnestly appeal to the Nationalist Hindus to bestir themselves and prevent the communalist Hindus from obstructing all genuine attempts to secure the settlement of Hindu-Muslim problem.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, April 21.

Previous Closing Rate	10.60
To-day's Opening Rate	10.51—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	10.45—.15

Broach expectation A./M. 191/.
Broach expectation J.-A. 197.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, April 21.

Previous Closing Rate	5.64
To-day's Opening Rate	5.62—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.58—.06

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A 2891A

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A 2708

WANTED—FELLOWS for doing Research in Philosophy. Only those, who have passed M. A. in Philosophy and know Sanskrit need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th May. (Sd.) G. R. MALKANI, Supdt. Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, E. Khandesh.
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WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN as well as recognised brokers to encourage thrift by investment in a Gold Edged Security suited to all pockets. Very good salaries or commission to really capable men. Please Apply to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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A 2879

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A 2378

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P R4862

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P

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R4863

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M WB.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors Bai LADKAVAHU CHATURBHUJ MORARJI, and Mr. JAGJIWANDAS GORDHANDAS, the Trustees appointed by the Court, pursuant to the Judges' Order dated the 12th day of September, 1930, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises the property described below:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and building standing thereon situate at ANANT ROOSHI OART, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 438 square yards or thereabouts (but about 426 square yards according to the Deed of Conveyance, dated the 23rd day of December, 1885, mentioned in the Conditions of Sale) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 'C' No. 4505—06 and Street Nos. 6 and 8, bearing Collector's New No. 2969 and Cadastral Survey No. 1751 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of R. G. Kirtikar and others, on or towards the West by the property of Vithal Govind Medhi, on or towards the North by the property of Morarji Keshavji and others and on or towards the South by the said Anant Rooshi Oart, and which said premises are in the possession of the said Trustees and in the occupation of their tenants.

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2852

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ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of Policy Numbered 136485 on the Life of Vijbhukhandas Parmanandas Nanavati of Surat, a Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
Bombay, 22-4-1931.
H. E. JONES, Manager.
4861.

NOTICE

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CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS AND OTHERS,

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for the demolition of the whole of Block A of Watson's Annexe, fronting on the Apollo Pier Road, Bombay, and a portion of Block D upto a point 167 feet distant from the North-West Corner of Block A upon terms and conditions of tender copy of which can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of one rupee. The tenders should be sent to the undersigned at their office under a sealed cover endorsed "Tenders for the Demolition of Watson's Annexe," along with a sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash and should be delivered not later than 12 noon on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1931.
Dated this 18th day of April, 1931.
A. B. SUTARIA,
for Messrs. Dastur & Co.
Solicitors for Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
2875

Tender.

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The UNDERSIGNED will receive Sealed Tenders upto 30th April, 1931, for supply of Medicines for Fatmabai Rogay Charitable Dispensary, for one year from 1st July, 1931, to 30th June, 1932.
Detail list of Medicines can be had on application from Mr. C. M. DAVE, Secretary, 9-15, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 9.
HAJI IBRAHIM JITEKAR,
Chairman, Fatmabai Rogay Trust, 9-15, Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY 9.
R4826.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai SIPPORABAI, daughter of Abraham Daniel, of Bombay, Bene Israel Inhabitant, resided at Samuel Street, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.
(1) SOLOMON ABRAHAM of Bombay, Bene Israel Inhabitant, Retired Government Servant, residing at Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (2) Bai ESTERBAI, widow of Moses Samuel of Bombay, Bene Israel Inhabitant, a Nurse, residing at Cama Hospital, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, , Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

This 17th day of March, 1931.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS, Petitioners' Attorneys.
2893

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation to consider a proposition for protesting against the action of Government in over-riding the rights of an Indian when making the appointment of the Acting Governor during the absence, on leave, of His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, a SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1931, at 4-30 P. M. (Bombay Time).
By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 21st April, 1931.
2892.

S. S. "TOKUSHIMA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are HEREBY INFORMED that she has ARRIVED on 20th instant from Japan via: way-ports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 11. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2480 of 1929.

EBRAHIM ESUFALLY PAPER of Surat, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Harwad Jampa Bazar, Surat ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
HATIMBHAI GULAMHUSSEN and BROTHERS, a firm carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sale of the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed in the moveable property, consisting of goods Stock-in trade, fittings and fixtures, etc., described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated the 13th March, 1931 and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd ultimo, will be proceeded with in the Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of April 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

Dated this 21st day of April, 1931.
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay
2896.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1931, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, grain-sweepings, iron packages, cotton seeds, castor seeds, etc.
A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.
MENESSE & CO.,

MESSRS. VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS,
62, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
TELEPHONE NO. 22064.

AUCTION SALE 30 BALES HUBLI KUMPTA COTTON

Under instructions from Messrs Madhavji and Co', Solicitors for Messrs. Mahomed Sulleman and Co., and on account and at the risk of The Atlas Mills, Ltd. Messrs. VORA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction to-day (Wednesday) 22nd instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at SEWREE, COTTON DEPOT, GODOWN NO. E. 62 the above 30 Cotton Bales.
VORA AND CO

Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN A VERY SUBSTANTIAL IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS MULTANIWADI SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD OPPOSITE SHETH CHATRABHUJ SHIVJI SANITORIUM.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for Ramkishandas Gopaldas Khatri both in his capacity as the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 4365 of 1921 and in pursuance of the Powers vested in and directions given to the Receiver in the Consent Decree and Order dated the 1st April 1926 in the said suit and his Capacity as the Transferee and Sub-Mortgagee of Mortgage dated 28th January 1921 and in pursuance of the Powers vested in him under and by virtue of the Mortgage dated 28th January 1921 made between Ramchandra Lalchand and others of the one part and Balubhai Mulchand of the other part and Transfer of Mortgage dated 13th November 1924 made between Balubhai Mulchand of the one part and Balubhai Mulchand and Ramkishandas Gopaldas Khatri of the other part and Sub-Mortgage dated 13th November 1924 made between Balubhai Mulchand of the one part and, Ramkishandas Gopaldas Khatri of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Friday the 24th day of April 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land (cess whereof is redeemed) with dwelling houses stables and out houses built thereon situate at Malabar Hill Road otherwise called the Walkeshwar Road Containing according to title deeds 5376 Square yards (according to Cadastral Survey Register 5251-58 Square yards) or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. 2127; Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 1/7292 and Cadastral Survey No. 311 of Malabar Hill and Cumbala Hill Division which said piece of land and premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road on or towards the West and the North by the property formerly belonging to Maneckbai, widow of Mancherji Dhunjibhoy and on or towards the East by the property formerly of Jethabhai Tricum and now of the estate of Abdool Hoosein Shaikh Adam Matchiswalla.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for Ramkishandas Gopaldas Khatri or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE CHAMBER PARTITIONS AND STANDS, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 23rd April 1931 at 2-30 p.m' (S.T.) at 2nd Floor, Cama Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors, as they have shifted to other premises—

One lot of Office Chamber Partitions and wooden stands for files and briefs.
The above will be on view from Wednesday next.
Private offers will also be received.
Terms:—50 per cent. deposit.
GANDHI AND CO.

Unique attested Genuine LOTUS-HONEY:

The safest, surest, most widely praised and cheapest remedy for all Eye Diseases even Cataract Glamome, etc., painlessly without knife. Remember Devis's "OWL" Brand. 4 Dr. Phial: Rs. 2/4; 1 OZ Rs. 3/8. Literature Free G. B. C. P WORKS, Hatkhola, B. C. Calcutta Or SRI KRISHNAN BROS., Madras. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay Maujdarya and Co., Karachi.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Charandas Vasanji and Ranchoddas Vasanji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:
Two valuable Pearl Necklaces each about 400 chavs.
The above will be on view 1 day before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BALLARD ESTATE, FORT, OCCUPIED BY OFFICES AND ALSO OCCUPIED AS RESIDENCES AND KNOWN AS "ARYA BHUVAN."

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2558 of 1926 (Vithaldas Karsondas and another v. Ram Richpal and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Order dated the 26th November, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, next at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:
ALL that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or large stone-faced building standing thereon situate on Plot No. 5 of the Ballard Estate of the Port Trust, admeasuring about 544 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3779. Cadastral Survey No. 5/1137 of Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'A' Ward No. 2652 (2), Street No. 42-F and bounded on the North, South and East by the land of the Port Trust and on the West by Graham Road.
The ground rent of the property is Rs. 320 per month and the rent realised for the portion in occupation of the property is about Rs. 1,400 per month and a part of the property has been lying vacant.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

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Coming next Saturday
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Featuring MISS SULOCHANA

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JOWAR CROP IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Reduced Yield.

The Department of Agriculture Bombay has issued the following Forecast of the Jowar Rabi (Crop) of the Bombay Presidency, including Indian States, for the Season 1930-31:—

AREA.

The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as noted below:—

	Acres.
British Districts	6,247,000
Indian States	1,002,000
Total	7,249,000

The total area in the British Districts represents a fall of 7.0 per cent. below the final revised area of the last year, but a rise of 14.8 per cent. over the average actual area during the preceding ten years. The area decreased almost everywhere in the Presidency. The causes which contributed to this decline were:—

(a) Insufficient moisture at the time of sowing;
(b) More sowings under wheat and
(c) Dull market for the produce.

SEASON.

In North Gujarat the sowings were done by about the middle of October. In the Panch Mahals the rains during this month were rather excessive and necessitated resowing in places but except for this, the crop in this district generally had a good start and came out successfully on the strength of the moisture left by the ample October rains. In the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, on the other hand, the rains in October were neither so well distributed nor so copious and consequently the "rabi jowar" suffered somewhat in the later stages of its development due to deficiency of moisture and gave a smaller yield than in the Panch Mahals. In South Gujarat, the crop was sown in time and although the October rains proved rather excessive and damaged the crop in a few low-lying fields, the crop may be said to have enjoyed a very good season on the whole till about the end of December. Unfortunately, unfavourable winds prevailed at this time and had a deleterious effect both on the grain and fodder. The result was that the crop which had given hopes of returning a bumper yield about the end of December, yielded a little less than a full normal.

In the North Deccan, the crop was sown in time and progressed well generally in the beginning but it suffered somewhat later on, in places, due to deficiency of moisture. In the South Deccan, the sowings commenced in September and were completed by the middle of October. The germination was even and uniform, but in some places, where the rains of September were not sufficient, it was rather gappy and consequently the plants suffered. In the first week of November, however, good rains were received which gave hopes of a good harvest. But, unfortunately, the crop suffered severely from "Chikta" disease with the result that the prospects of a bumper crop were destroyed. This trouble was general in the East Deccan, extending through the Bijapur district in the Karnatak Division referred to below.

In the Karnatak, the crop was sown in time under favourable weather conditions and it progressed well until December. From this time onwards, however, it suffered heavily from adverse northeast winds and "Chikta" disease with the result that in many places the grain formation was very defective.

OUTTURN.

In view of the seasonal conditions described above, crop in North Gujarat is estimated to yield about sixty-five per cent. of the normal in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts but in the Pranch Mahals a higher yield (eighty-five per cent. of the normal) is anticipated owing to favourable conditions there. In South Gujarat, the crop may give from about ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the normal yield, while in parts of the Broach district even a full normal may be reached. In the Deccan, the outturn of the crop may range between seventy and eighty-five per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak Division, the yields are expected to be very varied in the different districts. Thus, while the crop in the Belgaum district may return about fifty-five per cent. of the normal, that in the Bijapur district may barely reach fifty per cent., while the crop in the Dharwar district has been so disappointing generally that an yield of thirty per cent. only is expected for the district as a whole.

The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	Tons.
British Districts	1,061,000
Indian States	196,000
Total	1,257,000

This outturn, so far as the British Districts are concerned, means a decrease of 8.0 per cent. below the final revised outturn of the last year but an increase of 17.2 per cent. over the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the ten preceding years.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. dated London 1st April:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £143,614,006 on the 25th ultimo (as compared with £141,956,734 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £4,011,616 since the 31st December 1930.)

The exchanges remaining favourable to Sterling there was little demand for the bar gold which was available in the open market during the week from sources other than South Africa. The Bank of England therefore obtained about £677,000 from an undisclosed source on the 27th ultimo, and £84,000 of gold from India yesterday at the statutory buying price. £112,000, mostly West African, available to-day, was secured by the Bank at the fixed price of 84s. 10 1/4d. per fine ounce.

Only about £22,000 of South African gold arrived this week and this was used for trade requirements. The price yesterday was 84s. 9 3/4d. per fine ounce; the last time the price was fixed at this figure was on November 16th 1928.

Movements of gold at the Bank of England during the week have resulted in a net influx of £844,524. Receipts consisted of £250,000 in sovereigns from South Africa, £750,000 in sovereigns 'released' and £873,524 in bar gold. Withdrawals totalled £1,029,000, of which £1,000,000 was in sovereigns 'set aside' and £29,000 in sovereigns taken for export.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 23rd ultimo to mid-day on the 30th ultimo:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British South Africa	873,679
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	64,892
Other countries	12,276
	950,847

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	122,570
France	29,031
Switzerland	13,700
Austria	6,150
Other countries	10955
	182,395

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of February last amounted to 42,818 ounces, as compared with 45,677 ounces for January 1931 and 43,385 ounces for February 1930.

SILVER.

The market has shown a decidedly weaker tendency, especially during the latter part of the week. There has been re-selling on China account and the Indian Bazaars have made fresh forward sales, but the weakness is attributable also to a lack of support. There has been little fresh buying and demand came mostly from bears who, in the circumstances, have shown no disposition to exert pressure. America has given small support on some afternoons but has also been a seller.

Owing to the poor demand for spot supplies the price of silver for cash delivery has been at a discount of 1/16d. as compared with the two months' quotation.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 23rd ultimo to mid-day on the 30th ultimo.—

IMPORTS.

	£
Mexico	10,269
U. S. A.	14,496
Persia	12,409
Australia	13,978
Other countries	7,414
	158,557

EXPORTS.

	£
British India	34,713
Other countries	9,306
	44,019

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If Cashed earlier, but not before six months from date of issue actual deposits with interest at 5-1|2 (Five and half) per cent. paid. Even in case the Bonds are surrendered before six months from date of issue actual deposits with interest at 4-1|2 (Four and half) per cent. are paid after a week's notice.

WRITE IMMEDIATELY TO SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

DIRECTORS:

1. RAO BAHADUR KUNWAR SARDAR SINGH, M.L.C., Taluqdar, Chairman, District Board, Moradabad.
2. KHAN SAHAB MD. MAKSUD ALI KHAN, M.L.C., Rais and Hony. Magistrate, Chairman, Education Committee, District Board, Saharanpur.
3. SETH AHMAD BHAI POONJA, President of Imami Ismaili Jamat of the followers of H. H. Sir Aga Khan, G.C.V.O., Proprietor, Amdan Footwear Co., Agra.
4. DR. SATYA PAL, M.B.B.S. Lahore.
5. SETH RAMESHWAR PRASAD BAGLA, M.L.A., Banker and Millowner, Cawnpore.
6. RAO BAHADUR GOVIND PERSHAD, Retired Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Datia.
7. KUNWAR GOPI NATH SINGH, Zamindar, Majra, District Dehra Dun.
8. B. S. VIDYARTHI, Esqr., F.C.A., F.I.S.A., Chartered Accountant of Messrs. Vidyarthi & Sons, Auditors, Gwalior and Indore States (ex-Officio).

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"WHY I RESIGNED"

Sir Charles Trevelyan On Failure Of MacDonald Government.

In this extract from the speech of Sir Charles Trevelyan, M.P., to his constituents, he gives a vigorous statement of the reasons which led to his leaving the Government.

From the first I have felt that there has not been in this Government, which ought to have been paving the way for Socialism, the vigour and drive, the enterprise and courage which alone make great changes possible. During the first session there was lamentable waste of time. All difficult and dangerous measures were avoided instead of dared. It is true that no bad measures were passed; but far too few good ones were attempted. The extension of the Widows' Pensions and the Amendment of the Housing Acts were the only things of serious value.

A BAD START.

One promise which our Party made more generally than any other at the Election was to mitigate unemployment by getting the young and the old out of industry. Both could have been done at once. I do not believe, if the school age had been raised at once as part of a vigorous unemployment policy, the House of Lords would have dared reject the Bill. But it was not even included in the King's Speech, and, had it not been for almost a party revolt, it would never have been brought in at all that session. It never had the backing of the heads of the Government as an unemployment measure. The extensons of the Pensions to the old workers in industry was never in the King's Speech, and it has never been heard of again. This was a bad beginning for a Socialist Government.

Now the situation has got infinitely worse. Unemployment has gone up by leaps and bounds. Trade remains as stagnating as ever in all our big industries. It has become more and more obvious that our prosperity will not recover while we wait, but that nothing except great changes will alter the bad times through which we are passing. Conscious of this conviction in people's minds, the Conservatives are shouting for Protection and demanding the radical alteration of our financial policy.

Socialism is our alternative, the organising of the industries of the country according to national need and not private advantages and profit.

We ought to seize the opportunity of this catastrophe to show now, not many years hence, how Socialism can save the State. That matters far more than continuing to try to pass excellent measures, foredoomed to destruction.

WHY GOING TO OFFICE?

What is the use of clinging to office when unable to carry half our measures because the Liberals wreck them, and unable to get others into law because, if the Liberals have allowed them through the House of Commons, they are wrecked in the House of Lords? The Education Bill has gone by the action of the Lords; the Trade Union Bill has gone by the action of the Liberals; the Agricultural Utilisation Bill is being mutilated by the Lords; the main features of the Electoral Bill will be rejected by their Lordships, too. It would be far better for the Government to be ready to fight both the Liberals and the House of Lords on Socialism.

But it does not follow that the Liberals would carry out all their threats against a Socialist policy. The disastrous condition of our trade has created an entirely new situation, and men will be ready to contemplate big changes which a few months ago they would not have considered. It is an accepted part of our Labour policy, for instance, that the proper way of dealing with agricultural depression is to secure stability for a period of time for producers.

We have declared that the proper Socialist policy for the country is to create Import Boards which should control the meat and grain import trades, buying in bulk for the country in all the markets of the world, purchasing the home crop at known prices making good bargains for the nation, and selling at regulated and favourable prices for the consumer.

If we were at war we should purchase our supply and secure our markets by national action. We are in a crisis as dangerous as war now, and we ought to be ready to insist on our Socialism to save the nation in peace time as it saved it in war time.

THE ECONOMY AXE.

This policy of the nation securing and regulating the national food supply would have its direct effect not only on the prosperity of the farming community, but on you in this great shipbuilding centre. For national purchase of food would inevitably mean national fleets to convey the food. The building of the national fleets may well take the place of building iron-clads.

Then, again, before the year is out we have the certainty of another crisis in the mining industry. The mineowners still pursue their old policy of further wages cuts. The miners are not even to get their shorter hours without paying for it is further starvation reductions. To this there is only one answer now. If reorganisation as tried last year without Socialism, has failed, we must now tell the miners that we will organise the mines as national property and a national service.

But from the present Government I feel you will get no bold policy. What finally drove me to my decision to resign was the quite hopeless declaration recently made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in favour of economy. How is economy going to save a nation's prosperity? How is the stopping of expenditure in social services by a few millions going to revive trade? How is the threat of reduction of unemployment benefit or of salaries of Civil servants going to do anything except by causing the further reduction of the spending power of our people to make disaster even more disastrous. It is the very reverse of the Socialist assumption, which is that prosperity depends almost entirely on the spending power of the masses.

In the one great direction where economies could be made, the efforts of the Government have been disappointing by small. The expenditure on armaments hardly drops at all. The great lead to Europe which I hoped from the Labour Government has not yet come. I will continue to hope. For the one Minister who has been able to accomplish something is Mr. Arthur Henderson, who will make a disarmament Conference a success if anyone can; but he will not be able to do so unless he is able first of all to obtain from his colleagues the declaration that Great Britain is ready to offer actually a substantial and dramatic reduction of her immense expenditure.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Now, my Comrades, you ask me what my future action is going to be. I tell you quite simply what it is. I am a loyal member of the Labour Party, and I have profound belief in the future of the Labour Party. I have in the Labour Party an abiding home. My only criticism and disappointment is about its present. The action of Mosley in leaving the Party and starting a new one of his own is to me an amazing and preposterous idea; that a single man, however able, can create a Party shows the lack of appreciation of real forces and the history of our country. Parties don't rise up in the night like mushrooms; they are the growth of forces for years and decades.

What I want to see is fearless and determined leadership of the Labour Party.

I want to see a Labour Government cease from the mere effort to keep office and just govern decently, and turn to an effort to break through to Socialism and establish a new Society.—"New Leader."

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HAMPERING TRADE UNIONISM

G. I. P. Authorities' Coercive Methods

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you please give a place to this letter in the "Bombay Chronicle", as an illustration of the manner in which the G. I. P. Railway administration is hindering by using coercive methods legitimate trade union activity among the G. I. P. Railway workers?

I arrived here on the 16th evening in connection with my organisational tour on the G. I. P. Railway line. The same night, the Stationmaster here in company with the local police officials visited the workers' chawls meeting almost every worker personally and issuing them strict orders not to attend my meeting if I held any. If they did, they were threatened with dire consequences, implying, thereby, dismissal. The next morning, my host, who was a Railway servant, was forced by similar methods to require me to leave his place. In the end, when I did hold a meeting, the Stationmaster and the police officials were present at it in person which made it impossible for a large number of workers to attend it. On the top of all this, the most insidious propaganda is being carried on all along the line, against the Union.

I refer to the incidents at Nandgaon as only a typical case. I have found workers being intimidated and terrorised in this manner at every station I have visited. If Government drive the trade union movement underground, as evidently they seem determined to do, they shall, of course, have to take the consequences.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. SARDESAI.

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"KING GOLD" SHOULD BE MADE A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

Way Out Of Present Economic Crisis.

PROF. CANNAN LOOKS AT THE WORLD AT 70.

The special correspondent of the "Sunday Observer," London, had an interesting interview with Prof. Cannan. The Professor is not inclined to take pessimistic view of the present slump. "This slump," he said, "will pass as other slumps have done, although we may unconsciously be prolonging it through Unemployment Insurance and other things which strengthen resistance to movement of every kind. But we are not nearly so badly off as some people make out. We must remember that we are getting our imports very cheaply, so that we don't have to export so much as we formerly had to do. That must account very largely for the big drop in our exports.

"The real slump was started by the American Stock Exchange crash. When stocks boomed the Americans were filled with unbounded confidence, and when stocks crashed they went to the opposite extreme. They immediately thought they were much worse off, instead of realising that they were really no worse off than before. So they didn't buy anything, and prices sagged all over the Western world.

"When there is a boom people buy commodities in the expectation that they will go higher. In a slump they think that prices are going lower still, and so they stand off in the hope of getting the things they want cheaper. When they think bottom is reached they begin to buy again; and the slump ends, but the difficulty is to persuade them that bottom has been reached. A boom you end by a spectacular raising of the Bank Rate, but if you tried to end a slump by a spyectacular lowering of the Bank Rate to a quarter per cent. people would only say the bottom must have dropped out.

HOARDED GOLD.

"It is difficult to say how far the gradual fall in prices which preceded the slump was due to the idiotic way the gold standard is being worked. Buying and storing up the supply of gold—for that is what the Central Banks are really doing by their policy—sends up the value of gold, just as buying up houses and keeping them empty would tend to increase the value of houses. What one has to knock into the heads of nations is that locking up so much gold does a great deal of harm to everybody, besides being expensive to themselves. Even if they only consented not to increase their hoard of gold, I think it would have an excellent effect. Let us suppose the Central Banks simply left off buying any more gold, don't you think that would make a great difference? After all £80,000,000 of gold is produced annually.

"Dennis Robertson says, in his picturesque way, that if we don't make King Gold a Constitutional Monarch the people will soon cut off his head. Well, that is quite true. We can't do much, perhaps, ourselves, since we are not very bad offenders. But if we were to express our willingness to make some reduction in our holding, we should be better able to ask others to follow suit. The Treasury has the power to increase the fiduciary currency under the Act of 1928, if the Bank of England will take the initiative. I think it is high time the Bank made use of the powers given to it by the Act of 1928.

NOT INFLATION.

"There has been no increase in our currency since the 1920-23 deflation, and yet the adult population has been increasing. It is surely perfectly obvious that if you keep your currency stationary while the population is rising and thus increasing the demand for it, its value must rise. Preventing prices from going down is not inflation. And the traditional worship of gold is so strongly ingrained that there is little danger of the plan being carried to extremes.

"Do I think this policy would have an immediate effect? Mind, it isn't a policy to cure the slump which began a year or so ago, but to prevent a resumption of the slow fall of prices which was going on before it and was the prelude. However, the announcement of the policy might possibly provide the psychological fillip required to end the slump."

THE PUBLIC AND THE PARTIES.

Professor Cannan had no good words to say either for the policy of less taxation put forward by the Conservative Party or the plan for a large development loan put forward by the Liberals. Incidentally, it is interesting to notice that, like a good many other people, he has been struck by the extraordinary apathy of the electorate. When he was a young man, he said, everybody took a tremendous interest in politics; portraits of Gladstone or Disraeli were to be found hanging up in nearly every household, and the other one of the two was the Devil incarnate. But he finds now that the general attitude is "A plague on all your houses!"

"The great trouble of the Economist," he said, is that the political parties do not live up to type. The Conservatives ought to conserve, instead of which they tear down existing institutions. The Socialist ought to stand for the State against the individual, but now they are all for the individual against the State. In every local authority the Labour members always stick up for anybody who wants to get a little more out of the State. Then the Liberals. They ought to stand for liberty, but they don't, and seem to hate it. I used to think there was some good in each of the three parties before, but now they have each lost their special good quality. All of them are tumbling over each other in their eagerness to find a cure for unemployment, and all their remedies are bad."

"Do you think the burden of taxation has much to do with our troubles?"

"Scarcely. We are paying a great deal more, but we are able to pay a great deal more, and hundreds of millions paid in taxes simply are paid back to us in interest and pensions. I don't think that the income-tax is a burden on industry—that is, when it is on income and not on depreciation or anything which is not income. Of course, the very high income tax and super-tax must make some difference to savings. A man like the Duke of Westminster must have a good deal less than he used to do. There has been a great redistribution of income; the working class is getting the benefit and does not save so much as the rich did. But, on the other hand, I do not think the need for saving is so great as it was. We don't have to provide for so great an increase in the future population as our grand-parents and therefore the need for saving is not so urgent."

DEVELOPMENT LOANS.

"What of a development loan?"

"I can't see how that is going to do any good. How is it going to help the cotton trade. What the Liberal proposals would do is to prevent men from going back to normal work by making them into navvies."

"Have you anything to say about Unemployment Insurance?"

"Its advocates recommended it on the ground that unemployed persons should be able to draw from a common fund without loss of self-respect. They forgot that it is always dangerous to give anyone the right to draw £1 when he has paid in 6d. Even ship and fire insurance would be impossible if drowning and being burnt alive were rather pleasant to many people. Unemployment is now less unpleasant than it was, and the readiness of people to go anywhere and do anything is thereby diminished and trade unions are made less willing to agree to desirable alterations. Slumps may therefore last longer."

HIGH AND LOW WAGES

"And wages?

"Well, I think it would be a good thing if we had a reduction of money incomes all round. I know there is the old, old idea that if you reduce money-wages, you reduce the purchasing power of your home market. But that is rubbish. The purchasing power of the people depends on how much they produce, and will be greater if more of them are employed. America tried what was called 'the economy of high wages' for several years, and I don't think it is feeling particularly happy about it now. Higher wages as a cure for depression seem to me pretty much like a man trying to pull himself up by his boot-straps.

"Wage-earners require to realise that they are working for the consumer, not the employer. When the workman complains that retail prices have not fallen to the same extent as wholesale-prices, he doesn't see that high wages are very largely responsible. Take a suit of clothes to your kitchen scales and you'll soon find that there is scarcely 4lb. of wool in it, and yet some people expect cothes to be ever so much cheaper because the price of wool has fallen so low. A large proportion of retail prices is made up of wages, and so far as they have not fallen it is because wages have not fallen. If you reduce wages you reduce money prices, and people can buy more. You need not be anxious about dividends; they are falling all right."

THE DECLINE IN BIRTHS.

In conclusion Professor Cannan said:

"No, though I have just reached seventy, and was run into by a motor-car as I was cycling home to lunch three months ago; the proverbial gloom of old age has not settled down on me yet. I always ask colonials, Americans, and foreigners who have visited this country at considerable intervals how it looks now compared with what it was at their former visits, and they all without exception answer, 'Very much improved.' The war killed many of our best, and the middle-aged seem rather stupider in consequence; but the young people of both sexes and all classes seem to me to be better than ever in physique, intellect and character. The pity is that they will soon be less numerous. Thirty-seven years ago I was laughed at for expounding the probability of the increase of population in England and Wales ceasing by 1950, but I was well inside the truth. You newspaper men conceal the facts from the public by talking about birth-rates, when the important thing is 'births.' Away back in the eighteen-seventies the annual number of births had gone up to about 880,000. Do you know what it is now? About 650,000."

BIG BROTHER'S BLUSTER.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Maulana Shaukat Ali and his friends should understand that they are alienating the sympathies, if any left, of other minority sister communities. Perhaps, they do not care!

Not satisfied with his followers' performance at the so called Delhi "All Parties Muslim Conference" in the name of "Religion and Culture, which phrase is now becoming nauseating, he fretted and fumed in Bombay and in the most unseemly manner attacked Bandhijji whose single hair even he cannot harm. This desperation and froth are a sure proof that he is in his last gasp, being not only lacking in reason, but also in his own people's support whom he expected to carry with him, with his fiery outbursts. No wonder then that he should threaten Gandhiji because the latter exasperated him with a statement that he would not go to the Conference without a communal settlement.

But it is time now for everybody to speak out, be he a Muslim or Non-Muslim. The settlement could have been effected in London by the highly placed Muslim die-hards with the concessions of (1) Separation of Sindh, (2) Grant of Frontier Demands, (3) One third Central Represention, (4) and (5) Assurances of Majorities in the Punjab and Bengal, etc., on the part of the Hindus, and Joint Electorates with Reserved Seats on the part of the Muslims. This would mean the Muslims holding 4 against the Hindus holding 7 Provinces (if I mistake not), two of which may not be of great importance. And, the Mahomedans would be getting weightage in the latter in return. The Muslims should also remember that they do not exceed one-fifth in number of the population of India. If the "All Parties Muslim Conference" men, however, are dreaming the dream of a "Mahomedan State" of Sir Md. Iqbal, the Poet, as per his Allahabad address, then they are doomed.

Just one final word, and I have done. I offer my most hearty and sincere congratulations to my young Muslim friends of the rising generation, on their splendid spirit and fine outlook. Pray, my friends, do not fall into the Shaukatali trap. India expects you to free your country and your community from ever tightening chains of the foreigners.—Yours, etc.,

K. PESTONJI.

Lucknow, April 16.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

Sri Sankara Jayanti will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) in the Samaj Hall by local Vaidika Brahmins.

—:o:—

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Vishwanand of Sri Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhagwat Geeta at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) The meeting is opened to the public.

KERALA RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Kerala residents of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of the Ghaswala Building, Parel, when Miss M. Karthiyani Ammal will address the gathering.

MUNICIPAL MEETING: 'E' WARD.—The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'E' Ward will meet near the Byculla Fire Brigade Station to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 A.M. (B. T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clanmacquarrie" arrived at London on the evening of the 18th inst.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on April 20 and is due to arrive on April 24.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The All-India Supplementary (April) Cotton Forecast estimates for 1930-31 will be posted in the Marwari Bazaar, the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the Office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at approximately at 3 P.M. (S.T.) to-morow (Thursday).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. After this is over there will be the adjourned urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the same place.

(E) WARD CONGRESS MEMBERS

The Congress membership forms for E (Byculla) Ward will be had at the Congress House. Those who want to enroll themselves as members of the Congress from this Ward or renew their membership should do so immediately as the membership role is soon going to be closed for the annual general elections.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMP.

Preparations for the Camp are nearing completion. The last date for receiving applications for admission into the camp is April 26. Ten seats have been allotted for Bombay Province, in deference to the wishes of several organisations who want to send in their representatives to the Camp.

All applications from Bombay candidates should come through the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

HINDUSTANI SEVIKA DAL.

It has been decided to conduct the drill classes for the Sevika Dal on four days in the week, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 6-30 a.m. to 7-15 a.m.

The classes will commence at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant. All the women volunteers of the Sevika Dal are requested to be present on the open space behind the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, in full uniform, in time.

Mr. K. A. Venkatramaiya Organising Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal will take the classes.

THANA MATCH FACTORY STRIKE

The strike in the Thana Match Factory continues. Pathans are engaged to be present at the workers' meetings, with the clerks of the Factory, to frighten the workers and try to keep them away from the meetings.

On Tuesday the 21st inst. a meeting of the strikers was held, where a clerk with two Pathans sent by the management were present. Messrs. Kedar Gupte and Virkar explained to the workers the meaning of the intimidation by the management. They exhorted the workers to carry on their just fight till success was achieved by them. Strikers are continuing their fight with vigour.

A union of the Thana Match Factory Workers has already been formed and efforts are being made to get it duly registered.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

—:o:—

Police Officers' And Ticket Collector's Evidence

Four police officers and a ticket collector from Cawnpore were examined on Tuesday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case in which Ganesh Ragnunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged for conspiring to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

After the cross-examination of sub-inspector Khan was over, Messrs. Salvi and Paul described how they raided and searched the houses of the different accused, and seized articles therefrom.

TICKET COLLECTOR EXAMINED

Abdul Rashid, a ticket collector from Cawnpore, gave details about the numbers of the railway tickets and the extension receipt thereof, about the dress and complexion of a man, woman and a boy passengers alleged to be Budhiman, Sharda and Hari, respectively by the prosecution.

The witness admitted in his cross-examination that there was a mistake in the register about the date of the railway tickets issued by the passengers and collected by the witness at Cawnpore. Witness said that the entry 10-10-30 instead of 11-10-30 must have been wrong due to the mistake of the clerk.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Henry John Dyer, Inspector, C. I. D. deposed that he assisted Inspector Lyons in the investigations of the case. Witness was informed of the shooting incident between 1 and 2 a.m. on October 10, 1930, a few hours after Sergeant Taylor and his wife were shot at by some of the accused. Witness sent for the motor vehicle register, and in half an hour's time he found that the car No. X-813 was at Surat. Witness took out registration cards of ten cars beginning from X-813 to X-8139. On scrutiny witness found that seven of these were trucks, out of the remaining three two were Sedan cars, one of which was at Ahmedabad. By the process of elimination, witness came to the conclusion that the wanted car No. X-8131 was at Andheri owned by Mr. Tukaram Vithal Shinde.

Then the witness narrated in detail how he carried on the search at Andheri and seized a revolver and empty cartridge cases. Witness also described in what manner he took possession of the 18 live cartridges wrapped in paper and concealed behind bundles on a shelf, on the first floor of a municipal school at Dadar.

The examination was not over, when the Court rose for the day.

POPE HONOURS INDIAN PRIESTS

—:o:—

B. E. I Community's Address To 3 Monsignors

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, April 19.

This evening, in the gaily decorated compound of St. Peter's the East Indian Community, through the E. I. Association, paid a tribute of admiration and congratulations to Mgrs. B. D'Monte, J. B. D'Mello, and J. Remedio. There was a large gathering present and on the arrival of the Monsignors a grand ovation was given.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte, president of the Association, was in the chair. Mr. Jos. Alex Dias, the Secretary, read the address to Mr. D'Monte expressing on behalf of the community their joy and pride on the honour done to the three members of the community. Recounting the brilliant career of Mgr. D'Monte, the address stated that his Reverence was one of the first Doctors of Divinity and of Canon Law in the Community, and among Indian priests, the first to be honoured by the Vatican.

In the address to Mgr. D'Mello, a sketch was given of his activity in the Church of our Lady of Victories at Mahim, where by his zeal and ability, he erected a school that now holds a high reputation. Further his great learning and judgment won him the esteem of His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay who recommended Rev. Fr. D'Mello to His Holiness. Mention was made of his work in fostering vocations and immense sacrifice for the community.

To the third Monsignor, the Rt. Rev. J. Remedios the East Indian Community expressed its congratulations on the conferment of the high honour, as a mark of appreciation for his labours in the parish of St. Teresa's.

After the addresses, a touching reply was made by them, and the gathering adjourned to St. Andrew's High School Hall for refreshments.

CONGRESS MEETING AT VADGADI

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, today (Wednesday) at Azad Chowk, Vadgadi.

University Of Bombay

Intermediate Commerce Examination Results.

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS.

The following candidates have passed in Second Class:—

A.C. Advant, S.C. Banker, S.S. Bhathena, D.M. Dalal, P.M. Dalal, H.G. Desai, D.P. Jai, L.M. Khatau, M.B. Medhora, C.K. Merchant, S.B. Mistry, T.N. Oza, S.V. Sanzgiri, J.R. Shah, R.V. Sitaramiah, and V.D. Vaidya.

PASS.

The following candidates have passed:—

T.H. Amin, M.P. Bamji, V.K. Chaudhari, V.M. Dalal, N.V. Divatia, J.K. Doshi, A.A. Hirji, D. Y. Hodarkar, C. V. Joag, P.N. Kak, H.D. Kharas, V. B. Kirtane, S.S. Malhotra, R.L. Maniar, N.D. Merchant, M.A. Modak, V.S. Pandurangam, C.S. Paranjape, B.P. Patil, G.B. Pujari, Y.D. Tata, K.L. Thakkar, C.K. Vatsraj, M.B. Ved, G.L. Bakshi, S.U. Barodia, S.H. Dalal, K.R. Dave, N.T. Deshmukh, B.D. Dhalla, A.I. D'Silva, D.B. Ketkar, L G. Kuber, M.P. Kutky, V.D. Limaye, K.J. Machhaliwalla, C.B. Patel, D.B. Purohit, A.P. Shah, C. U. Shah, C.J. Shah, K.V. Shah R.G. Shah, J.N. Sheth, V.P. Sonpal, K.B. Tengra, K.D. Utturkar V.L. Vassa, L.A. Vyas, P.B. Wadia, M.D. Weling, M.A. Alikhan L.K. Amin, N.G. Argade, C.H. Bhabha, P. M. Chacko, K J. Cheriyan, J. R. Desai, M.N. Desai, N.N. Desai, M.R Dhekne, C.R. Mahadevaier, N.A. Menon, S.G. Mujumdar, S.S. Nikam, B.L. Oza, P. Parthasarathy K.H. Parveez, G.A. Shastri, D.S. Hamboli, N.P. Veerakumar, V. Vembar, and H.J. Vevai.

PASSED IN ADMINISTRATION:

Billimoria P. E. and Gubbay A J.

Entitled to keep terms for the B. Com. Examination:—Vaswani M. G.

The Scholarships are awarded as under:—

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship to: Jai D. P.

The Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Commerce to Dalal P. M.

B. COM. EXAM. RESULTS.

NEW REGULATIONS.

SECOND CLASS.

The following candidates have passed in Second Class:—

S.N. Cooper, G.H. Gondalia, J.

DESHSEVIKA SANGH

—:o:—

Mrs Naidu To Preside

A general meeting of members of the Desh Sevika Sangh, the volunteer branch of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, will take place at Madhav Bagh, C. P. Tank, to-morrow (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m.

All members are requested to be present to discuss urgent work Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, President of Rashtriya Stree Sabha will preside.

N. Mehta, T.A. Vaswani, S.H. Joshi and J.R. Madhavarao.

PASS.

The following candidates have passed:—

S.O. Choudhari, S.U. Chudgar, P.H. Cooper, D.M. Desai, V.N. Gajendragadkar, S.D. Masani, B. G. Mehta, M.B. Popat, M.V. Rangnekar, R.V. Shenoy, D.N. Surti, R.V. Thakur, N.N. Bettadapur, M.S. Dhond, P.K. Dhond, C. R. Lakhia, N.J. Mehta, R.Y. Narayana, M.N. Daruvalia, J.D. Hora, P.G. Deshpande, S.G. Narayanaswami, R.D. Parikh and R.C. Shah.

Passed in Additional Special Subject:—G.K. Sapre.

OLD REGULATIONS.

PASS:—N.T. Chari, M.K. Kulkarni, E. Venkateshwarlu and V. G. Gokhale.

The Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Prize has been awarded to T.A. Vaswani.

NARIMAN PURSE FUND

The Joint Hon. Working Secretaries write:—

The following further amounts have been received for the above Fund.

	Rs.
A Sympathiser	250
Bombay Rice Merchants' Association	250
Mrs. Hamabai J. K. Mehta	200
A Friend	50
Raja Govindlal Shivlal Motilal	50
Bai Bachubai M. S. Jamshedji	20
A Parsi Lady	20
A Parsi Lady	25
Total	865

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The First Quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber will be held in the Chamber's Office, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 25th April, to transact the following business.

To receive the Report of the work done by the Committee during the quarter ended 31st March 1931.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

April 21.

City of Christchurch, James, New York.
Silverine, Irwin, New York.
Sumatra Luvagunio, Java.
Tokushima Maru, Komeyoma. Kobe.
Suez Maru, Marchise, Penag.
St. Duncan, Fallson, Odessa.
Haliartus, Malpas, Liverpool.
Chinkoa, Hull, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

April 22.

Barpeta, Partridge, Busrah.
Khandalla, Baird, Durban.
Gambhira, McIntyre, Karachi.
Hatimura, Hughes, Porebunder.
Hamburg Maru, Iwasa, Kobe.
Commandant Mages, Fillot, Haiphong.
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.

LOADING.

April 21.

Steamer Chinkoa for Calcutta.
Steamer Tokushima Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Karanja for Mombassa.
Steamer Sumatra for Genoa.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandalla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's mail steamer Khandalla, will sail, to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Christchurch:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Christchurch arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Tokushima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tokushima Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Silverine:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Silverine, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S St. Dunstan:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer St. Dunstan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Odessa, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Haliartus:—The J F Coy's steamer Haliartus, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hamburg Maru:—The O S K steamer Hamburg Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Alavi:—The T M Coy's steamer Alavi, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, April 21.

1 Elysia, Glasgow, 25-4, Grahams T Co.
3 Hamburg Maru, Kobe, 22-4, O S Kaisha.
4 Uhenfels, Karachi, 25-4, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Trevarrack, Antwerp, 25-4, L Edward Ltd.
6 Himalaya, Trieste, 27-4, F T & M.I.
8 Durenda, NF, NF, M M & Co.
9 City of Christchurch, Calcutta, 24-4, F F Campbell & Co.
11 Tokushima Maru, Japan, 3-5, N Y Kaisha.
12 Sumatra, Genoa, 26-4, L T & M I S N Co.
13 Hohenfels, Hamburg, 25-4, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Khandalla, Durban 25-4, M M and Co.
15 Dumana, U Kingdom 23-4 N F. F. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambhira, Karachi, 23-4, M M and Co.
2 Haresfield Calcutta 25-4 M M & Co.
3 Barpeta, P Gulf, 22-4, M M & Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 24-4, M M & Co.
5 Qostcappelle, M'Coast, 22-4, Merchant S N Co.
7 Sydney Maru, Japan 26-4, O S Kaisha,
8 Jalaputra, Rangoon, 24-4, Scindia S N Co.
12|13, Nizam, Calcutta, 21-4, T M & Co.
15 Alavi, Jeddah, 21-4, T Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Risaldar, Rangoon, 26-4, T Morrison and Co
G Lalita M'Coast, NF, Malabar S S Co.
H Janaki, M'Coast, 22-4, Malabar S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Naldera 24-4-31. P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 30-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula 26-4-31 G F W M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britania, 25-4.31, G. T. C.
City of Carlisle, 26-4-31, K. N. C.
Clan Buchanan 9-5-31 J F C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.

FROM OSLO.

Benares, 16-11.31, L. Edward Ltd.
Ceylon 21-5.31 L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 29-4-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Neuenfels 30-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Arendskerk 4-6-31 L Edward Ltd.
Freinfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monte 2-5-31 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Eastbourne, 27-4-31, Campbell Co.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Trentbank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
9 Derby, 29-5-31, F. F Campbell

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Mirzapore 26-4-31 P and O S N Co.
Shinnoh Maru 24-4-31 O S Kaisha
Havre Maru 4-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-4-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co
Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dumana, NF, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 25-4-31, G T Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|o Christchurch N F F F Campbell & Co.
Silverfir, NF, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels N F L Edwards Ltd.
Treverrech 25-4-31 L Edward Ltd.

FOR ROME.

Tokushima Maru 2-5-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sydney Maru N F O S Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya NF L T C.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra, 26-4-31 M Italiana.

FOR CALCUTTA

Haresfield N Y M M and Co.
Chenkoa, NF, M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varsova 24-4-31 M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja, NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia G T C.

FOR JEDDAH.

Treverrech L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels L Edwards Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|o Christchurch F F Compbell C.
Silverfir Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra, M Italiana.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dumana, M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

FOR TRIETESTE.

Himalaya L T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Sydney Maru O S Kaisha
Tokushima Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA

Haresfield M M and Co.
Chinkoa M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja M M & Co.

FOR BUSREH.

Varsova M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Genoa Maru, Boats for American Cotton 20-4-31.
Janaki, 20-4-31.
Netravati, 20-4-31.
Parvati, 20-4-31.
Garbeta, (boats) 20-4-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 21.

S S Dumana for Dunkirk.—125 bales woolraw, K Esmail; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 6,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Alexandretta.—40 bales cotton fly, A H Diab.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—100 bales, wool raw, W T Suren; 60 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 17 bales wool raw, G Tdg. Co.; 20 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co.; 40 cwts. turuniria, M. Bhuta & Co.

For Barcelona.—150 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 150 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Marseilles.—30 bales cotton fly, V A Sane; 20 cwts. gum olibonum, A AH Mavji & Co.; 20 cwts. gum olibonum, E Valimohamed & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, C & Thakersey Ltd.

For New York.—23 bales animal skin, Grindley & Co.

S S Travarrack for Antwerp.—55 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai; 79 bales cotton raw, C & Thackersey Ltd; 334 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 93 bales hemp, P Jadavji.

For Rotterdam.—2,000 cwts. Joowar, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Ghent.—220 bales cotton raw, Gill & Co. 889 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg.—25 cases bristles, M M & Co.; 20 cases casings, A D Meyer; 55 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd., 10 cwts. gum olibonum, A A H Mavji & Co.; 988 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

S S Silverfir for New York.—334 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 1 bale woollen carpet, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 6,003 cwts. castor seed, T Ramchand & Co.; 50 cwts. gum olibonum, P. Kooverji & Co.; 21 cwts. gum karaya, P Kooverji & Co.; 3,000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.—2,000 cwts. castor seed M Bhuta & Co.; 515 cwts. Ind. fleeseed, Amin & Sons; 30 cwts. henna leaves, Iswardas & Co.

S S City of Christchurch for New York.—405 cwts. hantays seed, F F Campbell & Co.; 4 cases brass ware, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Boston.—57 bales goat skin Shamjimal.

S S Elysia for Manchester.—120 bales cotton raw, Eastern Export & Mercantile Co.; 625 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Sumatra for Genoa.—9,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 500 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Bros.; 330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Birla Bros.; 2,000 groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Naples.—1,000 cwts. groundnuts, Gorio Ltd.; 500 cwts. castorseed, Gorio Ltd.

For Marseilles.—6,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 500 cwts. groundnuts, Birla Bros.; 3,500 cwts. goundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S S Himalaya for Trieste.—110 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw, C & Thackersey Ltd.; 165 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.; 605 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 14,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Venice.—125 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 235 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 53 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 495 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Fiume.—110 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.

S S Sydney Maru for Yokkaichi —100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—800 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Hamburg Maru for Shanghai.—450 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya.—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokushima Maru for Shanghai.—200 bales cotton raw, V Morarji.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 21.

S S Birkenfels, Agents L Edwards from Hamburg:—335 cases farina, 30 cases lamps; 150 cases salt cake, 550 cases potato flour; 125 cases pencils; 276 cases slates; 30 cases fencing material; 35 cases chimneys; 236 cases glassware; 115 cases wine; 220 cases spirits; 50 cases tiles; 88 drums dyes dry; 100 drums lead; 340 drums chemicals; 183 cases M A F oil; 2486 pces. timber, 547 bundles y.m. squares; 200 bundles y.m. sheets; 50 bundles y. m. circles.

From Bremen.—41 cases flanges; 147 cases beer; 100 cases barytes; 102 cases paper; 64 cases plates; 494 cases glassware; 95 cases copper rods; 95 cases tiles; 335 coils wire;

From Antwerp.—830 drums chemicals; 1,000 drums dyes dry; 20 cases dextrine; 511 cases bolts and nuts; 40 cases soap; 118 cases silk yarn; 100 cases ewware; 512 cases starch; 107 cases washers; 725 glassware; 1938 bundles steel hooks; 230 bundles steel tees; 193 bundles steel pipes; 184 bundles steel tubes; 240 bundles steel plates; 1064 bundles steel angles; 742 bundles steel joists; 70 bundles steel rivets; 3846 bundles steel sheets; 2375 cases vegetable products; 120 coils wire.

From Port Said.—45 cases grape juice; 25 bales cotton.

S S Hatarava, Agents M M & Co., from Mombassa.—22,768 bales cotton.

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CURES STOMACH-ACHES and CREATES ENERGY.

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Drives out mosquitoes, kills bugs and all insects, leaves no stains. Both the preparations will act to your expectations.

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ARVIND SWADESHI STORES, Swadeshi Market, Bombay 2.
S. R. TALWALKAR, Chapsi Ghella Mansion, Bombay 7.
K. A PARADKAR & CO., Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
N. MAHADEO & CO., Budhwar, Poona City.

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REPRESENTATIVES of twelve Swadeshi Factories, whose products are well known and in increasing demand ,offer share to sleeping or working partner, investing fifty thousand to cope with rapidly increasing business. Full particulars from Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling."
(Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

Give your child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

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A few days' use of our "Magic Beauty Lotion" will remove all trace of wrinkles, scars, pimples and other skin blemishes, and will make the skin delicate, smooth and velvety.
It successfully combats roughness due to exposure to heat, cold and moisture and promotes a clear and attractive complexion. "Magic Beauty Lotion" also acts as an infallible preventative for prickly heat. Rs. 2|- only per bottle.
Cash prize of Rs. 500|- shall be awarded to any one proving it useless.
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Enclose five questions of any nature in a sealed envelope addressed to RUHANI TALSIMAT OFFICE, Post Box No. 56, LAHORE. Without opening the envelope we will send answers to your questions. V. P. for Rs. 1-4.
A reward of Rs. 100 will be awarded to anybody proving the inefficacy of our reply to the sealed questions.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1931

DANGERS OF SEPARATISM.

—:o:—

The Nationalist Muslims' Conference has done a great service, among other ways, by revealing to the country the wide and intense feeling among the Muslims themselves against separate electorates. Before the Conference it was only known that a large number of Nationalist Muslims were prepared to waive what was considered the Muslims' cherished right of separate electorates if adequate alternative safeguards were conceded to them. But the Conference has made it clear as daylight that a fairly large body of Muslims not only do not regard separate electorates as a right or a safeguard at all but shun and dread such electorates as poison. They would not accept them in any circumstances. They would be prepared to consider proposals of compromise with regard to other claims advanced by the Muslims but would accept no compromise in their demand for joint electorates. This feeling is clearly noticeable in the many speeches at the Lucknow Conference.

We have already published fairly full reports of the speeches of the President, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Dr. Ansari, who moved the principle resolution. We have also commented briefly on the first two speeches and would now commend the last, too, to the readers' most serious attention. It is a forceful condemnation of separate electorates. The Muslims, in particular, should deeply ponder over the following words of the Doctor, than whom the Muslims can hardly have a sincerer and more trustworthy friend. He says: "Politically, separate electorates are bound to prove the most effective method of perpetuating and accentuating communal bitterness and sectional exclusiveness. Knowing the ease with which in a democracy demagogues can play on the passion and fanaticism of the people, separate electorates cannot but prove most potent means of closing the door to the understanding and appreciation by the representatives of different sections of their mutual points of view. There can be no surer device of ruling out agreement by negotiation. And what does this imply for the Mussalmans? It implies in the provinces where the Mussalmans are in a minority and in India as a whole the absolute impossibility of their being at all effective as a political force in spite of the weightage that is asked for. It implies political impotence with consequent bitterness, sense of futility, demoralisation, ruin." This is a passionately earnest warning of a tried friend and the Muslims will do well to pay immediate and earnest attention to it.

We would also commend to our readers the extracts we published yesterday from Mr. A. M. Khwaja's letter to Mahatma Gandhi. These extracts will bring home to them the tremendous revulsion of feeling among Muslims against separate electorates. Mr. Khwaja points out in that letter that during the Khilafat agitation the Muslim community as a whole had declared for joint electorates and adds that even if the Muslims should ask for separate electorates now their request should not be complied with. For, he says: "A child wants many things but can a loving and wise parent give a bomb to it which is sure to destroy the child and the whole family?" Anticipating the question as to why some Muslim leaders still swear by separate electorates, Mr. Khwaja says to Gandhiji: "The reason is obvious. They feel that in mixed electorates they would have no chance for themselves. You can easily understand their motives when they are willingly to give up their majority in Bengal and the Punjab for the sake of separate electorates." Mr. T. Sherwani clinched the point at the Lucknow Conference by showing what sort of persons were capable of being returned to the Legislature by communal electorates. He cited the instance of five Muslim members being returned to the Assembly in 1926 in spite of the fact that they knew not how to write either English or Urdu. Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi is reported to have said in a press interview that separate electorates are a settled fact. If it was at all so, Nationalist Muslims have most effectually unsettled the fact. But the Working Committee of the Nationalist Conference should beware of vested interests and their abettors and should not rest till they have arrived at a complete Hindu-Muslim settlement on the basis of joint electorates.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI

—:o:—

When Maulana Hasrat Mohani attended the so-called All-Parties' Muslim Conference at Delhi, he was so thoroughly saturated with dread of the Hindu Majority that nothing less than the federalisation of the Army, Separate Electorates and Weightage would reassure him. In Lucknow the Maulana had so completely shed that dread that he became inconsolably ashamed of the safeguards without which he was prepared at Delhi to sabotage the Round Table Conference. No explanation—complimentary to Maulana Hasrat Mohani—is possible except by stretching psychology to meet his case. The Maulana, being a poetic genius, is highly susceptible to atmosphere and local colour. Amidst Communalists he felt the animation of abnormal communalism; surrounded by Nationalists he was inspired to ultra-Nationalism. It is all a question of quick response to stimulli on the part of an over-sensitive object. This is borne out by what for the time being is his latest. The "Khilafat" publishes a telegram from him to Mr. Shaukat Ali. It runs: "Please insist on Muslim Conference resolutions and inform by wire"—in Mr. Shaukat Ali's own copy of the telegram the last passage reads: "I am impatiently awaiting your answer." But this is a minor difference. The point to be noted is that Maulana Hasrat Mohani's message is dated from Cawnpore.

But before we conclude, we feel we must acknowledge with gratitude the honour that Mr. Shaukat Ali has sought to bestow on us. He asks in the "Khilafat" whether he should believe the "Bombay Chronicle" or Maulana Hasrat Mohani. Unfortunately, we do not deserve the tribute implied in Mr. Shaukat Ali's difficulty. We assure him that Maulana Hasrat Mohani is the latter's own invention. We disclaim all responsibility for him even as we would disclaim all responsibility for Mr. Shaukat Ali himself. Incidentally, we also assure Mr. Shaukat Ali that Sir Ali Imam's speech at Lucknow and the message of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Syad Lal Badshah and other Frontier leaders are not propagandist fabrications of the "Chronicle." Mr. Shaukat Ali need not hesitate to regard them as quite genuine and—publish them in the "Khilafat."

"FOR INDIA'S GOOD".

Writing on Lord Irwin, the "Manchester Guardian" insists that "as a result of Lord Irwin's recognition of the new vitality in India, of which Gandhiji is the symbol, it is no longer a case of Government against the Congress, but Government, Congress and every one caring for India and banded together for India's good." The wisdom of "Lord Irwin's recognition of the new vitality" is undeniable. But, we wish the present position were as the "Manchester Guardian" represented it to be. Government are yet too far from banding themselves with the Congress for India's good. Disruptive influences still count on official blessings. Indeed, by supporting the Muslim separatists in a demand that would ruin the future of the Nation, Lord Irwin himself dealt a farewell stab in the back to the Congress. Championing reasonable, even exaggerated, safeguards for minorities would be intelligible. But Lord Irwin went to the length of encouraging "Ulsterism." The manner, secondly, in which Provincial Governments have been honouring the terms of the Truce is surely not calculated to assist co-operation between Government and the Congress "for India's good." There are many more instances all over India, of the exhibition of official pettiness, if not vindictiveness. And the little that is being done to implement the Truce bears on it unmistakable marks of grudging and unsympathetic acquiescence.

Trifles.

—:o:—

Apropos of the Congress resolution on equal status for N. W. F. P. the "Statesman" of Calcutta writes "they (the Hindu politicians) suspect also that there are politicians and 'movements on the Frontier and elsewhere to whom the particular kind of efficient government is not altogether agreeable. And perhaps they wonder who would profit most by the consolidation of militant Islam from Constantinople to Lahore."

* * * * *

I draw the particular attention of Muslim "leaders" like Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Shafi Daudi, Shafaat Ahmad and Zahur Ahmad to the last sentence in the above extract.

* * * * *

Perhaps these gentlemen have forgotten the "Statesman." May I, therefore, have the pleasure of introducing it to them? The 'Statesman" is the same friendly paper that very graciously published all sorts of "interviews" and statements from these gentlemen on behalf of the Muslim Minority—the victim of Hindu tyranny. And I have no doubt that it will offer its columns to another flood of "statements" from them on "Militant Islam." Mr. Shaukat Ali must oblige—if he can.

* * * * *

The council of the National Liberal Federation of India is "gratified by the Gandhi-Irwin" —I apologise to Sjts. Sethna, Setalvad, C.P.R., Chintamani and others, I meant to say Irwin-Gandhi—settlement which terminated "a period of unprecedented trouble....."

* * * * *

Better late than never. I am glad that a serious misunderstanding has been removed from the public mind by the resolution. For, there had been a wrong impression abroad that the Liberals had made a good job of the "unprecedented trouble" to others.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEES.

—:o:—

Mr. M. I. David writes:—

In my statement to the Press of the 15th March, proposing the formation of a "Welfare of India League"—a common platform for Indians and Europeans, I suggested the organisation of "Conciliation Committees." It was stated in this connection: "In times of communal tension, for example, permanently constituted "Conciliation Committees" organised by this League and functioning in various parts of this country would be favourably placed to play a useful role, both in preventing the development of incipient trouble and also in restoring peace."

It was meant that these permanent Committee should be purely non-official in character and formed in the leading cities throughout India. In the present circumstances, and in view of the recent tragic happenings, I would strongly urge that steps be taken for the early formation of such bodies, and independently of the common platform proposal.

"UNTOUCHABILITY"

Apart from serving as intermediary bodies in cases of Hindu-Moslem tension or disputes, these Committees could be so constituted as to assist also in connection with the "untouchability" question in those places where the acuteness of this problem threatens to endanger public peace. The presence of Europeans on such Committees should enhance their usefulness, specially when problems arise affecting inter-racial relationship.

It is important to emphasise that these Committees should be formed only of such persons as are "sincerely" desirous of promoting inter-communal friendship. Stress should be laid on forming such bodies in as many places as possible: "danger zones" where communal outbreaks have recently occurred, being first provided for. It is highly desirable that these bodies should be formed "under normal conditions." and without awaiting actual outbreaks or their portents.

It is hoped that with long collaboration, better team work should be possible and good re-

(Continued on page 7.)

KARACHI CONGRESS SESSION.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS.

(By S. SATYAMURTI).

The Karachi Congress has solved many problems, but has left many other problems for future solution. The immediate political work of the country has been laid down by the Congress. For those who believe in the Congress as the supreme powerful national organisation which has to be strengthened in every possible way, the course is clear. They must become members of the Congress and convince the unbelievers that the Congress is the most popular and powerful political organisation in the country. They must strongly promote khaddar and swadeshi and boycott foreign cloth, as if it were poison. They must also give up the use of foreign cloth and foreign goods and make Great Britain realise that trade with us depends on good-will. I am giving away no secret when I say that the British Government to-day in India exists, as much for trading with us as it did, when the East India Company came here as pure and simple traders. If, therefore, Great Britain realises that their trade with us depends on good-will, she must come to terms with us. Great Britain must also realise that Mahatma Gandhi is perhaps the last and the most powerful force between India and anarchy and revolution. I am uttering no idle threat. Indeed I am convinced that for India non-violence is the best weapon to-day. But neither Mahatma Gandhi's preachings nor my faith can alter the inexorable logic of facts. If, therefore, Great Britain fails to settle the Indian question honourably with Mahatma Gandhi, now and if he returns empty-handed to India, God knows how long revolution can be kept back from breaking out on a colossal scale in this country. I sincerely trust therefore that Great Britain will see the wisdom and the statesmanship of settling this question with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Delegation.

We, on our part, can bring about that good consummation by strengthening the hands of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Delegation, if we keep the Congress flag flying full mast in the country, when the delicate negotiations are going on in London.

AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

One of the unsolved problems deliberately left so by the Karachi Congress is what is known as the communal problem. And there are not pessimists wanting amongst us, who shake their heads wisely and shed copious tears for the Cawnpore riots, and pretend to get very much alarmed over Maulana Shaukat Ali's and Mr. Zahur Ahmed's speeches at Delhi and to say that we cannot get swaraj, unless the most extreme Hindus and the most extreme Muslims immediately meet and settle all their points of difference. The communal question must be settled if possible by agreement and if necessary by reason, compelling the people to accept the settlement gradually if they will not do so immediately.

I do not propose to enter into the question of joint versus separate electorates except to say that I am absolutely convinced, by the reading of human history, by watching events in India during the last twenty years, and by a knowledge of human nature and human psychology, that separate electorates will cause great harm not only to the Hindus or to India, but to the Muslims themselves. From every relevant point of view, I prefer joint electorates. Once this is agreed to, the Hindus and the Congress can afford to be, not only just, but generous to the minorities, in the matter of the number of seats in the Legislatures to be reserved for them. Ample protection ought to be given, and will be given for the preservation of the language, culture, script, religion and customs of every minority community, unless they are opposed to the public morality. I hope that the best minds among the Hindus and Muslims will soon find a solution by agreement. Otherwise, even if a minority dissents, on either side, a solution must be put forward in the certain hope that its very reasonableness will make it acceptable to everyone.

POSITION OF INDIAN STATES.

There is another problem which the Karachi Congress has left unsolved again deliberately and that is the position of the Indian States in the Indian Federation. I know that neither Mahatma Gandhi nor the Congress delegation will agree to any all-India Federation, into which the Indian States are to enter, unless (1) the people of the Indian States who enter the Federation and who then become citizens of a new federated India, are guaranteed fundamental rights of citizenship such as freedom of speech, freedom of person, freedom of association, freedom of the press etc. (2) The people of Indian States are given free access to the New Court, call it Federal Court, Supreme Court, or Privy Council, wherein they can get redress for any alleged trespass of those rights by the governments of their States and (3) the representatives of the States in the Federal Legislature, at least in the lower House are, directly or indirectly, elected by the people of the States concerned. I trust the Princes will see their way to accepting these conditions. I do not want to frighten the Princes I know they are shy. I want to cultivate them. I desire to assure them, however, that they will find their best friends, not in the political department of the Government of India, but among the Indian leaders themselves. But I also want them to realise that the democratic force which has compelled the proudest nation on earth to show a desire to come to a compromise with the Indian people cannot be kept outside the territories of the Indian States themselves, that the force is already working among the people of those States and that, unless they take time by the forelock and adjust to the main conditions themselves, they will find themselves still more unable to resist the on-rush than the British Government. If, however, these Princes will fall into line with us, they will earn the gratitude of the people of the Indian States, and they will be assured an honoured place in the future Swaraj Government, not as parasites not as idlers, not as creatures of foreign bureaucracy, but as trusted and honoured leaders of men who by their heredity, tradition and experience will be welcomed by the people of this country, as natural leaders.

NATURE OF SWARAJ GOVT.

The third problem which the Congress has partly tackled but will have to tackle completely very soon is to define the nature of the Swaraj Government. Under the Swaraj Government, there will be no coercion of public opinion of any kind. Short of allowing the people to overthrow the very existence of government as such, the citizens of the country will exercise all the rights of citizenship in any free country in the world. Moreover, labourers, agricultural and industrial, will come by their own and we shall enforce all modern labour reforms, like minimum wage, maximum hours of work, old age pensions, unemployment benefits, sickness insurance, provision for education and good housing, maternity benefits for women and so on and so forth. Moreover, the whole system of taxation, public finance and tariff policy will be radically altered, so as to make India fit for free, honourable men to live in and to prosper. The very poor will be exempt from practically all taxation. All income above a certain level will be taxed, including agricultural income on a progressive scale. There will be death duties. The salt and excise revenue will go. Military expenditure will be radically and ruthlessly reduced. Public servants will be paid very much less than now. There will be laid down and carried out a well-thought-out and progressive policy for the industrial and agricultural regeneration of the country. The Swaraj Government will be determined to eradicate disease, ignorance, poverty and starvation from this country and make, God-willing, India once more flow with milk and honey. We are confident we can do it, because India is rich in her resources.

KEEP UP THE 'ELAN.'

Whether the future Round Table Conference will give us "the substance of Independence" or not, I cannot say. I am optimistic. But the best way of being ready for peace is being ready for war, if it comes. I therefore appeal to my countrymen, especially of the Bombay City and Presidency, to keep the Congress enthusiasm at white-heat and to enrol thousands and tens of thousands of Congress members, to promote khaddar and swadeshi, in all legitimate and possible ways, and to drive out foreign cloth as far as possible from this country, and to make the world realise that India is determined to attain her freedom, cost what may. If we do that, we shall succeed. If we do not succeed we shall fight and win freedom in less than two years from now; for I am convinced that in 1933 India will be practically free. When that consummation comes, the Karachi Congress will be remembered as a great land-mark in India's struggle for freedom.

NOTES OF THE DAY

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Not Their Business.

The Council of the Liberal Federation has done well to protest against the recent declaration of his Majesty's Government that there would be no abatement of the reservations or safeguards agreed to at the session of the Round Table Conference. The Council points out that the London Conference only "received and noted" the reports of the Sub-Committees and was not at all asked to take any decision on them. It further points out that the Sankey Report specifically recorded that any agreement arrived at was "provisional" and that "every member of the Sub-Committee reserves to himself the right of modifying his opinions." We may also add that the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement definitely states that the reservations and safeguards are open to re-consideration. Finally—this is important—it is no business of the Secretary of State or the Premier to say what has been finally settled. It is for the Conference itself to decide what it would regard as settled and what it would reconsider.

Follow Congress Lead.

What is more important is the Liberals' own views regarding the safeguards. We are glad to note that the Council "cannot agree to any financial safeguards curtailing the control of the Indian Legislature and Government over Currency and Exchange operations." It is gratifying that despite the wrong lead given in this matter at the Conference, by Sir Phiroze Sethna, the President of the Liberal Federation, and by Liberal leaders like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Liberal Council as a body is trying to fall into line with the Congress. It will indeed, be desirable for the Liberals to follow the lead of the Congress at the Conference in almost all matters in their own interests as well as the country's.

Carol Divorces Democracy.

King Carol—a gentleman of temperament—has been obliged to act. A capable and experienced statesman has declined to accept a king's favourite as a colleague. This refusal of the Royal command has suddenly led his Majesty to the obvious conclusion that democracy must vanish from Roumania. An "old tutor and a well-known historian," has formed, under the tutelage of the old pupil, a quasi-dictatorship—pedagogues are very particular about terms—with the motto "Order, Work and Quiet," and no elections. This is always the programme of Dictatorship quasi or full-blooded. And the results are also always the same. M. Jorgo may be a "well-known historian" but he does not appear to have bestowed his erudite attention on contemporary history.

"Unsatisfactory."

Mr. Fenner Brockway was right in characterising Mr. Benn's reply regarding the Garhwalis and the Meerut prisoners as "unsatisfactory," and in giving notice of raising the question on adjournment. The Garhwalis have already suffered enough and so have the Meerut accused, who have been in jail as under-trial prisoners now for two years. To refuse to release them may not be a breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement. But there is no doubt that it is not exactly in accord with the spirit of that settlement.

MARWARI YOUNG MEN PRESENT ADDRESS TO MRS NAIDU

She Accepts It As An Honour Done To Indian Womanhood

EXHORTS THE COMMUNITY TO WIPE OUT THE STIGMA OF USURY

An address was presented to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu by the Marwari Youngmen's Association on Tuesday afternoon at the Swadeshi Market (Kalbadevi).

MRS. KASTURBA'S TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi who presided on the occasion eulogised Mrs. Naidu's services to the nation and recalled her leadership of the Satyagraha at Dharasna last year. She appealed to the audience to be ready for further suffering in the cause of freedom.

MRS. LILAVATI OFFERS GARLANDS.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi welcomed Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu to the Swadesh Market premises and garlanded them on behalf of the Swadeshi Market Committee.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel addressing the gathering declared that Indian women were proud of Mrs. Naidu whose fame has crossed the Indian borders and reached Europe, America and Africa. She felt that giving an address to Mrs. Naidu signified the appreciation of her services and she hoped as a mark of that appreciation the Marwari community would boycott foreign cloth remove hundred and one social evils among the community improve the socalled religious customs and spend their riches for national purposes. She appealed to the members to rid their women from the vicious system of observing Purdah.

FORGET COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas observed that the time had come when Indians must forget petty communal and religious differences. He said that after Gandhiji Mrs. Naidu was the one person who had done more than any one else for Hindu Muslim unity. He declared that there might be differences among them but common suffering for the motherland had so cemented their relations that it would be impossible for anyone of divide them. He appealed to the Hindus to do away with the false notion that any other community was inferior to or weaker than another.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM DECISION WELCOMED.

Sjt. Jamnadas felt it was gratifying to note from the resolutions of the Muslim Nationalist Conference that there were Muslims in India who were above petty communatism and who placed their country above their community. He however admitted that in the past Hindus had not showed that trust and faith among Muslim which would have won them over. Hindus and Muslims had both to fight the foreigner who was their master and they must ever remember that the fight they were carrying on was neither for a "Hindu Raj" nor for a "Muslim Raj" but for a rule which would be shared by all Indians and would do good to all. He reminded the Hindus that whatever Muslim communalists might say they should never lose sight of the fact that as many as 12,000 Muslims went to jail and courted sufferings at the call of Gandhiji and hundreds of them faced bullet at Peshawar.

AMBASSADOR OF COMMUNAL CONCORD.

Concluding the speaker said that Mrs. Naidu not only by thought and word but by her deeds had done more than anyone else for communal unity. She had always treated Hindus and Muslims equally and that was the one lesson they must learn from her life.

MRS. NAIDU'S SERVICES EULOGISED.

The President of the Association read the address which eulogised Mrs. Naidu's services to the cause of India's freedom and her work for Hindu-Muslim unity and lastly her leadership of Satyagrahis at Dharsana.

HONOUR TO INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

Replying to the address Mrs. Naidu said that she accepted such addresses feeling that it was not a personal honour but an honour done to Indian womanhood whom she represented.

Thousands of Indian women, she said, were standing at her back ready to undergo any suffering for India's freedom and she felt proud to accept such honours on their behalf but she would have been more glad if Marwari women had attended the function in large numbers and hoped that in future at least she would see them in large numbers.

MARWARIS AND NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Proceeding Mrs. Naidu re-called the services rendered to the national movement by the Marwaris. She said that the Marwaris had enough riches but they must consider what were the means they adopted for making money. She appealed to them to stop dealing in foreign cloth and take to Swadeshi. It would at the most mean suffering for a few years but she felt that the community was certainly in a position to offer that sacrifice.

WIPE OUT STIGMA OF USURY.

Mrs. Naidu further exhorted the audience to wipe out the stigma of usury, to be frugal on the occasions of marriages and other social ceremonies, to stop child marriages and to introduce other social reforms.

GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PAST.

The greatest need of the Marwari community was social reform and in this connection Mrs. Naidu made a fervent appeal for women's education and uplift of women. She reminded them of the glorious achievements of Rajput women like Padmini and Mirabai whose descendants they claimed to be.

Mrs. Naidu made an impassioned appeal for communal unity. She also declared that time had come when Indians must forget their communal and religious differences and in the civic life of the country as Indians. She referred to the fears among Muslims and said that though the fears were baseless Hindus should act in a way to allay those fears. In her opinion the best reply to fulminations of men like Maulana Shaukat Ali would be to keep quiet and laugh them out. That would bring such persons to their senses and would end the differences.

She deplored the Cawnpore outbursts and paid a tribute to Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi and expressed the hope that in his innocent blood Hindu Muslim differences would be given a decent burial.

SATYAGRAHIS TO SUE FOR DAMAGES

Notices To Officials And Secretary Of State

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, April 20.

It was all chaos in the villages when the struggle was in full swing, and people dared not lodge complaints against the officers because of the repression. People who tried to go to courts were arrested in the court for not paying the tax. The peasants are now boldly coming forward and some of them have given notices to the Secretary of State for India and the officers concerned through lawyers. Even the lawyers are not prepared to believe that a Government can be so hard-hearted as it has been in the Borsad taluka. Apart from the houses that were broken open by miscreants, there are grave allegations that local officers have damaged the water to the whole of the village.

MANY INSTANCES

Sunav and Bochasan were the chief villages in the Borsad taluka which had to suffer a good deal on account of the pumps being damaged. Allegations are made against Mr. Krishnashankar Vyas the special Avval karkun for Borsad, for damaging two pumps in the village of Sunav. Fulabhai and Gokalbhai of Sunav have given notice to the Secretary of State for India and to Mr. Vyas on the charge of illegally entering the house 'where they had' *no right to enter*, and with damaging and carrying away of the important parts of the pump, (Governer. Automiser, Oil pump chest &c.) though other property worth Rs. 200 was lying there. The owners have charged them with having damaged the said property without having any authority to do so. The suit is filed for Rs. 2,000, for the damage. Another person Bhikhabhai Tals.-bhai, of the same village has filed a suit for Rs. 2,500. Two pumps belonging to him were damaged, and apart from the loss to the people who had to suffer owing to want of water-supply, the loss to the owner alone is estimated to be more than Rs. 2,500. Articles worth Rs. 2,000 were lying in the pump room, but the officials did not attach them. It is alleged, they purposely carried away important parts of the pump, simply to stop the water supply of the village which had put a hard fight. It will be remembered that these two villages were among the first forteen villages of the Borsad Taluka which initiated the No-tax struggle.

HEAVY LOSSES.

The farmers had to suffer heavily due the cutting of water supply. The farms have yielded not even 10 per cent of the usual income they yield under normal circumstances. If all the villages were to file suits for similar official actions, the total sum will amount to thousands and thousands of rupees. Notices have been served before a fortnight and two months' time is given to the officers. No reply is received as yet.

INDIANS IN KENYA

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Govt Of India's Despatch

COMMON ELECTORAL RALL URGED

SIMLA, April 21.

The Government of India have published their despatch to the Secretary of State dated 24th November last on scheme of closer union in East Africa. Opinions expressed in the despatch are in substantial agreement with those of His Majesty's Government but suggest provision of certain safeguards in the interests of the Indian community.

The Rt. Hon. Sastri who has gone to London will present the Indian case before the Joint Parliamentary Committee and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might refer to him.

MINGLED FEELINGS.

The despatch voices 'mingled feelings of satisfaction and apprehension' entertained in non-official circles on the scheme for closer union. It is pointed out, that the Indian Community views with ing into political coalescence alarm prospect of any plan which has in it potentialities of developwhich would reduce three territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to Provinces of Unified State, exercisinb both Executive and Legislative powers. But Indian opinion welcomes the reiteration by His Majesty's Government of the principle of paramountcy of the interests of African Natives and desires that this should not be interpreted and applied to discriminate against immigrants of particular race.

COMMON ELECTORAL ROLL.

As regards the Kenya Legislative Council the question of Common Electoral Roll is of primary and vital importance, as on it depends satisfactory solution of the East African problem. From the Indian standpoint, if the interests of Natives are to be defended by nominated non-officials there is no reason why the choice should be restricted to Europeans and why Indians should not be appointed

INDIAN REPRESENTATION WANTED.

Examining the scheme of closer union the despatch says that the interests of the Indian community in three areas are sufficiently extensive to warrant appointment of at least one Indian from each to represent that community in the Council which would assist the High Commissioner regarding Transferred Services.

The Government of India urges retention of safeguards clause whereby at the request of three members of this Council any measure passed by it might be referred to the Secretary of State for Colonies for the King's pleasure. This is required to protect Indians against any measure detrimental to their interests. The Government of India support the reaffirmation of His Majesty's declaration that the interests of African Natives must be paramount.

As regards Kenya Legislative Council the despatch urges a common roll and after setting out the history of this question, it notes with satisfaction His Majesty's Government's declaration that they regard establishment of common roll as an "object to be aimed at and attained with an equal franchise of a civilisation or education character open to all races".

At the same time Government of India urge that the enquiry proposed by the High Commissioner in the direction of establishment of common roll, should be undertaken as soon as possible so that fruition of the hopes which His Majesty's Government's declaration has raised in the minds of Indian community may not be delayed longer than is absolutely necessary.

The despatch welcomes that the Constitution of Kenya Legislative Council should be substantially unchanged and that the official majority should be retained. It emphasises that retention of official majority is in the best interests of the Colony as a whole. While preferring present position in this respect Government India have no great objection to appointment of two non-official members instead of one as at present to represent the interests of Africans and others as these would be nominated by Governor without restriction of race.—A. P.

INDO-BRITISH FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT.

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Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa, announces:—

"It is requested that all statements, references and communications intended for the Congress Select Committee on Indo-British Financial Settlement be addressed in future to its Bombay Office, 65, Esplanade Road, Bombay."

Shaffi Suggests Muslim R. T. C.

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TO CONSIDER MUSLIM DEMANDS

LAHORE, April 21.

Sir Mohammad Shafi in the course of an appeal to Mahomedans suggests the convening of a Muslim Round Table Conference to formulate the unanimous demands of the Muslims to be placed before. Mahatma Gandhi.

The personnel of the Conference will be Sir Ali Imam, Doctor Ansari, one of the Secretaries of the Muslim Nationalists Conference; the President and the Secretary and Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the All-India Muslim League; H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Nawab Mohamad Ismail Khahn and Shafi Daudi representing the All-India Muslim Conference; Mufti Kifayatullah, President of the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema; Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Sir Abdul Qayum, Messrs. Abdullah Haroon and A. H. Ghaznavi, representing Major Muslim provinces.

MUSLIMS UNANIMOUS.

He says that a comparative analysis of the resolutions passed by the Muslim Nationalists Conference, Muslim League and the All Parties Muslim Conference at Delhi make it absolutely clear that Muslims belonging to all schools of thought are entirely unanimous about all the items except the form of the electorates and this matter could be best settled at the above-mentioned conference.

Mr. Jinnah's and the Aga Khan's views could be obtained telegraphically.—A. P.

CHARKHA COMPETITION

—:o:—

Extended By Six Months

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

The Council of the All-India Spinners Association has decided to extend by six months the competition for the prize of one lakh of rupees announced by Mahatma Gandhi for a new type of charkha.—A. P.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEES

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(Continued From Page 6.)

sults obtained. Such Committees, working in various places under a common name would tend to standardise the most efficient policy for coping with communal tension. Exchange of notes between the various Committees would prove valuable, and should result in the regular adoption of improved methods based on actual experience.

PRACTICAL APPROACH TO PROBLEM

While Government need not be represented on these Committees, their support and co-operation, after the bodies are formed, would be as welcome as it is desirable.

I would commend this proposal to Mr. Gandhi and the Mahomedan leaders. It is not put forward as a solution of the communal question. It is an approach to the problem from a purely practical standpoint that of "the prevention of trouble". It is a step in the right direction.

Our duty is not only to implement the Irwin-Gandhi Agreement, but to recall its underlying spirit' I can think of no better memorial to the historic event than the formation throughout the land, of Conciliation Committees dedicated to the cause of Peace in India.

I take the liberty to appeal to His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon to consider this proposal, and if it meets with his approval, to use his great influence for its early adoption.

Let us all work for peace in every direction. To attain it quickest and in the easiest manner, Hindus, Mahomedans and Europeans must pull together.

Bombay April 20.

CHIRNER SHOOTING CASE

—:o:—

Interpolations In "Panchnama"

VILLAGE PATEL'S EVIDENCE

The cross-examination of a prosecution witness occupied a whole day when the Chirner Shooting Case was resumed before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Tuesday. In this case 47 persons are standing their trial in connection with the tragic events which marked the Chirner Forest Satyagraha on September 25 of last year. The accused are charged under various sections of the Indian Penal Code with offences such as being members of unlawful assembly, rioting, dacoity, theft, murder, etc.

The case has already been in progress in the Sessions Court for over a month. Only 22 out of 118 prosecution witnesses have so far been disposed off. The trial is likely to be further protracted as the defence propose producing as many as 210 witnesses.

Tuesday's proceedings were entirely devoted to the cross-examination of Shivram Vitho Patil, the village patel of Chirner. In his examination witness had stated that he was an eye-witness to the happenings at Chirner on September 25. In cross-examination witness deposed that on the morning of the 26th, namely, the day following the satyagraha, an officer who appeared to be a European called him from his house. Witness left his house with a blanket on his shoulders and a dhoti wrapped round his head. He did not remember whether he showed the injury, that he had received the previous day, to the European officer or not.

To whom did you show your injuries?—I showed it to almost every officer on the spot.

Asked in what attire witness attended the satyagraha at Chirner on September 25, witness stated that he wore a dhoti, shirt, a jacket and a black cap. When he returned home he removed his dress. His shirt had marks of blood which trickled down from his injury. Similarly his jacket had also a bloodstain.

Did you show the jacket to any of the officers?——No.

Proceeding witness said that he gave information regarding his injury to the police on the 26th. The police held a panchanama regarding his blood-stained shirt one evening, but he did not remember on which date.

INTERPOLATED

Witness was then shown the panchanama made by the police in regard to the blood-stained shirt.

Reading the panchanama to the court, Counsel said that in the fourth line of the panchanama words to the following effect had been interpolated. They were: "Blood had trickled down from the body on to the shirt."

Counsel: Can you explain how these words came to be interpolated——No, I can't.

WHICH SHIRT AND WHEN?

Witness admitted that the words towards the end of the panchanama were written in similar marathi characters. The words were to the following effect: "The shirt was a red-striped shirt."

Counsel: The shirt that you have produced in court does not bear red stripes?——No.

Was the panchanama recorded before you produced the shirt from your house?——No. I produced the shirt and the panchanama was made afterwards.

Witness of his own accord corrected his statement and said that he did not remember whether the panchanama was made before or after he produced his shirt.

Mr. Rege, Defence Counsel, asked witness, if it was not a fact that although the inquiries regarding the Chirner incidents lasted for over two months, the witness had reported the names of only three accused to the police.

Witness replied in the affirmative.

Why did you not give the names of other persons that you now mention in the court?——Because I was not questioned about these people by the police.

After some more cross-examination the court adjourned till Wednesday.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 21.

Silver Ready	13	4	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	13	3	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—India Sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 21.

1st Settlement	43	12	0
2nd Settlement	43	10	0

(with duty.)

We Went As Viceroy's Nominees

(Continued from page 1.)

served that so great was the effect of this movement that the average Britisher came to believe that there was an end to peaceful rule in India and India could no longer be held in subjection. It was he felt only a question of time and he knew that the right of Indians to govern themselves must be conceded.

Mr. Chintamani, however, regretted that the Liberals did not do their bit by the boycott movement.

"THE HALF-NAKED FAKIR."

The third factor that affected the proceedings most was the figure of Mr. Churchill's "half-naked fakir". Mr. Chintamani declared that the absent figure of Mahatma Gandhi exerted the greatest influence. He said that so great was his influence that in country's like Belgium and France Indians were no more known as Indians but as "Gandhi's countrymen". Mr. Chintamani looked forward with hope to the time if Mahatma Gandhi could make up his mind finally to proceed to London and attend the R. T. C.

NEITHER FISH NOR FOWL.

Mr. Chintamani then proceeded to a more critical review of the work of the R.T.C. and discussed whether the Conference was a success or a failure. He held that it was neither a complete success nor an unmitigated failure. It was not a success because there was no affirmative decision arrived at. Only material was collected and it was agreed upon that the work should be continued, but not a single report was considered in the plenary session of the Conference. There was discussion on so many subjects but no definite opinion was recorded. If the second plenary session of the Conference were held they would have expected some definite decisions but then all the Indian delegates were in a hurry to return to India. Many of them had booked their passages and they had decided not to stay in London whether "Conference or no conference".

Mr. Chintamani then referred to Mr. Benn's reply to Major Graham Pole in the House of Commons saying that the question of separation of Burma was closed and what remained was only devising of ways and means. He observed that if the reply had not come from Mr. Benn he would have concluded that "it was bad faith."

He then explained at length how Sir Charles Innes committed the grossest constitutional impropriety and engineered to send delegates from Burma supporting separation.

Proceeding Mr. Chintamani reviewed the work of the Federal Structure Committee and showed how it was impossible for any Indian public man to agree to the demands made by the Princes. He also reviewed the work of the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee and said that they could not agree to the unlimited powers demanded for the Governors. Though it was said that those powers would not be used he said he and his friends who had worked with the Government knew how the fullest and the most improper use of those powers was made.

Speaking of the safeguards the speaker said that if those safeguards were retained Liberals would lose more than half the interest in the constitution.

Finally Mr. Chintamani said that while deciding whether the Conference was a success or a failure they should look to the Gandhi-Irwin settlement. He felt if Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues who carried on the Civil Disobedience movement with such vigour for one year would not have consented to accept the work of the Conference as a basis for further negotiation if they had not felt that it was sufficiently satisfactory.

LIBERALS CAN'T MAKE ANY IMPRESSION ON THE COUNTRY.

Concluding Mr. Chintamani asked the Liberals to muster strong at the next session of the Liberal Federation at Poona in June next. He wanted to make it feel that Liberals could not be ignored in the political life of the country although they could not make much impression on the country. He hoped that the Liberal Federation would arrive at decision which would serve as instructions to Liberals attending the second R. T. C.

300 SODA WATER BOTTLES USED !

—:o:—

Free Fight Between Police And Rowdies

SEQUEL TO DRUNKARD'S PRANKS

MADRAS, April 21.

(From Our Correspondent).

Free fight in which brickbats, soda water bottles and broken tiles were used ensued last night between hooligans and police in Royapuram resulting in the arrests of 33 persons.

A report was sent to the police that one Doraswami who was drunk creating disturbance in the locality. Seeing the police patrolling streets Doraswami shut himself in his house and emerge again with 40 persons. When the police patrol was withdrawn the rowdies created riotous scenes challenging the people to fight. Sighting the police the hooligans retreated to Doraswami's house and hurled brickbats, and broken tiles at the police.

The situation became menacing when the Assistant Police Commissioner Anantachari came to the spot and entering the house arrested after a great struggle 33 persons including Doraswami. It is reported that 300 soda bottles were used by the roudies. The arrested persons were remanded into custody and placed for trial before Presidency Magistrate, George Town on Friday.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR SERIOUSLY ILL

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 21.

Sir Sankaran Nair who is staying at Coonoor is reported to be seriously ill.—A. P.

BURMA LEADER IN BOMBAY.

Mr. V. Madanjit of Burma has returned from Karachi to Bombay and is putting up at "Liberty Lodge", Juhu Road, Vile Parle.

NON-BRAHMIN PARTY (BOMBAY BRANCH.)

At the meeting held on 18th instant at Lalbaug in the rooms of Mr. R. V. Kambali under the presidentship of Mr. V. N. Vedak, it was unanimously resolved that the following members are selected as delegates of the Branch to the 4th Session of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference to be held at Shah Baj district Colaba on May 2.

1. Dr. G. B. Vadagonker, 2. Adv. V. N. Vedak, 3. Adv. R. V. Kamabali, 4. Mr. R. S. Bahirat, 5. Mr. V. M. Rane; 6. Mr. Govindrao Shinde; 7. Mr. N. M. Kadam; 8. Mr. R. V. Varadker; 9. Mr. V. R. Sandav; 10. S. G. Musker; 11. Mr. K. G. Kaleker; 12. Mr. B. D. Bhalekar.

BHAGAT SINGH MEMORIAL FUNDS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen the correspondence that has appeared in your paper regarding the "collection" of funds by Mr. Jamiat Singh and Mrs. Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh for the Bhagat Singh Memorial and Akali Dal.

The Sri Guru Singh Sabha of Bombay who were "given to understand" about this affair ought to produce the evidence in their own fair name before some responsible body, as the B. P. C. C. have been satisfied about the matter through Mr. Nariman.

It is cowardly to drag the fair name of the young lady who has been my close associate in Arthur Road Jail and at Yeravada and who claims my regard for her pluck and devotion to the country.—Yours, etc.,

AVENTIKA GOKHALAY.

Bombay, April 20.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Short Covering And Trade Buying

WEATHER CONTINUES FAVOURABLE.

Better Lancashire Reports.

Bombay, Apr. 21.

Important large groups of spinners have bought cotton for one, two and three years, believing present prices below cost of production, but rank and file are buying only hand to mouth, and give promise of continuing this course until the veil on the prospective supply is lifted. Acreage reduction is believed to be 10 to 12 per cent. and weather continues favourable for planting.

The "Progressives" have declared themselves in no uncertain terms regarding the failure of the present administration to provide any real farm relief and are fighting against the Federal Farm Board in the United States of America.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by trade buying and short covering. Prices opened at a rise of 1 to 3 points on steady Liverpool cables, but in the absence of any important business there was a small decline of about 5 points from the opening level. In the early part of the afternoon there was good enquiry from spinners which in conjunction with short covering hardened prices 11 points from the lowest level. Later on there was less activity and with a relapse of 5 points from the top, the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points to 10.11c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a rise of 6 to 7 points. There was scattered selling which resulted in some loss from the opening level but New York Cables being steady inducing some straddle buying of distant positions. Thus made the Liverpool market prices to rule steady which closed at a rise of 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were raised by 7 points to 5.66 and sales amounted to 5000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures ring was steady and prices closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points with May 4.47 and July 4.55.

Egyptian Sakels ruled steady on covering and advanced 11 to 12 points while uppers advanced 7 to 6 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was irregular and Sakels closed 10 points higher while uppers lost 6 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the Liverpool raw cotton market Spot cotton continues to be in fair request; the Futures market during the early part of the week was purely dependent on climatic conditions. Later, some encouragement was derived by Continental and Bombay buying, but prices reacted again on long liquidation of May and the absence of further support. At the close of the week the market is featureless.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH:—No new feature of importance has presented itself this week. Latterly, there has been a rather larger and more varied enquiry; negotiations, however, continue to be very difficult and the turnover again has been negligible. Offers from India have still mostly been unworkable, while demand from China has been almost entirely absent, and there has been only a small amount of cautious buying from the Near East and Egypt. Sales to South America, however, have been more frequent.

YARNS:—Sales of yarn have rarely attained any importance.

In the Egyptian section enquiry has shown no signs of expansion, although a little more interest has been displayed in the better quality of carded spinnings.

COTTON NOW IN STRONG HANDS.

The practical completion of May New York Liquidation is causing steadiness. Sufficient carrying premium in distant months and the large Port stocks being chiefly in the hands of Merchants financially strong, very few notices on 28th instant are anticipated. State Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. Spot demand continues better and despite weakness in "futures". Southern basis remains stiff. As we said before, the attitude of operators points to antipathy of the Farm Board and should it declare its policy for 1931 crop, operators will then find cotton the cheapest commodity. This belief is based on wheat as prior to the Farm Board's declaration of policy for current wheat crop, the speculators depressed July Chicago Wheat from 70 to 59 cents per bushel but since the announcement of Farm Board's policy on 23rd March, prices have been advanced about 6 cents per bushel notwithstanding the bearish statistical position, large Winter crop and the same economic conditions as applied to cotton. So far there has been no serious adverse weather but such conditions are not likely to continue as the Government weather forecast predicts "General Storms with lightning and hail in Southern, Central and Eastern States. Floods and washcuts at many points are forecasted from 24th to 27th instant and should such weather be the case, all the present favourable progress will meet with a serious setback".

DEFENSIVE CROP.

Messrs. J, S, Bache & Co. state. Comments on acreage continue to make their appearance, some originating from farm board members having had an unfavourable influence over prices. However, these statements are considered nothing more than propaganda as no one knows anything about the acreage and nothing will be known until the Government estimate on acreage in cultivation makes its appearance on July 8th next. The boll weevil question is also being discussed and the relatively mild winter weather it is feared may result in heavy survival of hibernating weevils, which multiply in the following spring and summer very rapidly, providing weather conditions are to their liking. Regardless of what the acreage will be, the crop after the seed has been planted will be on the defensive and must face a number of vicissitudes. The improvement in the cotton textile trade which is gradually becoming more evident and bringing about a broadening demand for the staple should intensify to a great extent the influence of any unfavourable crop development over price movements. We, therefore, feel that a constructive position is advisable and that periods of easiness will prove of only short duration and should offer good opportunities for purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 10.37 (1-30 p.m.)

N. Y. May Lowest 10.26 (11-23 a.m.)

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co., have received the following weather cable:—

"Between midnight and daylight no precipitation, slightly cooler Western Belt."

REUTER'S CABLE.

New York, April 20.

New York market was quiet, but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by trade buying and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected)	5.55
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 193	4.49
Difference 106 pts.	Rs. 47
New York May (Close) 10.32	5.16
Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 193	4.49
Difference 67 pts.	Rs. 30

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool close) May 77, Oct. 57 (American points).

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. New York, cable:—

"Moderate amount of Trade Fixing, offsetting smaller amount long liquidation of nears. Piecegoods business again turned dull."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. Liverpool, cable:—

"In consequence of better textile business in America, shorts covering. See nothing in the position to cause an advance other than a reaction yet."

Messrs. Reiss Bros., Liverpool, cable:—

"Fundamental conditions remain bearish, but market acts oversold."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelyrk & Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Cloth and yarn rather better enquiry Lancashire."

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 21.

Following cables are received here to-day:—

WHEAT CABLE: (CHICAGO).

"Prices declined on favourable weather, stop loss selling, realizing and lower Winnipeg market. Closed steady."

WHEAT: (LONDON).

"A very large amount of business has been done this week than for a considerable time past, and in spite of some reaction in the Argentine owing to reports of political trouble, the tendency of this market is still firm."

LINSEED: (LONDON).

"Demand for this commodity has shown signs of improvement and prices have firmer on higher Plate options."

LINSEED OIL: (LONDON).

"Prices for Linseed Oil also have been on the firmer side, with the consumptive demand being rather better."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, April 20.

May 4s. 6-3/8d. down 1/2d.
July 4s. 7-7/8d. down 5/8d.
Oct. 4s. 10d. down 1/2d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, April 20.

May dol. 82-3/4 down 1/4.
July dol. 64 down 1-1/8.
Sept. dol 63-3/4 down 1-1/2.

LONDON LINSEED.

London, April 20.

Apl/May £9 down 2sh. 6d.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

June 10.69 —.29.
July 10.31 —.29.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

London, April 20.

May/Aug. 17s. 7-1/2d. unchanged.
Sept/Dec. 18s. 3d. down 3d.
Market Quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, April 20.

July 131 down 1.
Sept. 138 down 2.
Dec. 146 down 2.
Market steady.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 20.

May	10.32	+03
July	10.59	+04
October	10.95	+06
December	11.18	+05
January	11.27	+03
Middling Spot	10.30	—

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 20.

May	10.35	+06
July	10.61	+07
Middling Spot	10.11	+07

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

New York, April 20.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	10.33
July	10.59
October	10.98

New York, Noon Call.

May	10.30
July	10.57
October	10.91

—:o:—

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON SATISTICS.

New York, April 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20.

	Opening	Closing	
April		5.53	+09
May	5.53	5.55	+09
June		5.60	+09
July	5.62	5.64	+09
August		5.68	+09
September		5.71	+09
October	5.73	5.75	+09
November		5.79	+09
December		5.83	+09
January	5.84	5.87	+09
February		5.91	+09
March	5.94	5.96	—09
Middling Spot		5.66	+07

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON. SALES.

Liverpool, April 20.

Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales.

Sales for Export 200 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton, 200 bales.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20.

Broach fully good (Good Staple)	4.41
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.61
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.81
Oomra, Good	3.81
Oomra, Fully Good	4.01
Oomra, Fine	4.21
Bengal, Good	3.57
Bengal, Fully Good	3.72
Bengal, Fine	3.87
Scinde, Fully Good	3.72
Scinde, Fine	3.87
Scinde, Superfine	4.02

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20.

May	8.23
July	8.39
September	8.51
October	8.61
November	8.66
January	8.80
March	8.90
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	8.60

—:o:—

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, April 20.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 lb. Cargoes, 23/3 April/May Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 23/9 April/May Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels, 23/3 Afloat paid.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, April 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch C & F Calcutta,
April/May, per cwt. 7/10/-1/2 Sellers.
C & F Bombay,
April/May, per cwt., 7/11 Sellers
C & F Karachi,
April/May, per cwt., 7/11 Sellers.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 20.

Fair Rio, Coffee, (No. 7, quality) Spot 5-1/8.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

LEWIS & JONES.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents on the 21st instant:—

LATEST PRICES:—

Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. 0-3-0.
London Tin Corporation, Ord. 0-12-3.
Turner and Newall 1-9-0.
Associated Electrical Industries 1-1-6.
Attock Oil 0-14-4-1/2.
Associated Portland Cement 1-2-0.
Underground Electric Railways 1-2-6.
Electric Supply Corpn. 2-8-0.
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd., Ord. 0-13-9.
Beira Railways 0-12-0.
County of London Electric Supply, Ord. 2-5-6.
Marconi International Marine 1-16-3.
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co., Ord. 2-16-6.
General Elec. Ord. 2-5-6.
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves 3-15-0.
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 per cent 2nd Pref. 31-0-0.
International Rlys. of C. America, Ord. dol. 11.
Malayalam Plantations 0-9-9.
British Burma Petroleum 0-4-0.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate 1-0-7-1/2.

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following latest cable from Liverpool dated 21st.:—

Between Midnight and Daybreak cold rains in Mississippi Valley. Western Belt temperatures abnormally low.

British S. Africa (Chartered) 1-5-9.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0-5-0.
Wm. Cory and Son 2-12-9.
Market weak.
Stock of rubber in the U. K. 136925 tons.
Increase on week 2771 tons.

INDIAN COTTON GINNINGS

Season 1930-31

Total week ending 10-4-30	141,531
Total week ending 10-4-31	105,345
Total from 1st Sept. to 10-4-31	4,032,658
Total from 1st Sept. to 10-4-31	4,247,811

Particulars by districts are as under:—

	Week ending 10th April 1931	1st Sept to 10th April 1930-31
Madras	6051	88360
Bombay	42339	610946
Sind	2557	131934
Bengal	1186	12283
United Provinces	51	217135
Punjab	4395	811139
Central Provinces	6377	444430
Berar	11796	753055
N.a.W. F. Provinces		513
Ajmer/Merwara	265	29559
Burma	410	38640
Jaora State	570	17662
Faridkot State		9114
Rajpipla State	1104	20739
Junagadh State	1027	40083
Baroda State	8010	74997
Nabha State		23882
Jhalwar State	468	9360
Dhar State	1338	28898
Holkar State	2326	132207
Bhavnagar State		25582
Hyderabad State	6302	324741
Barwani State		18119
Bhopal State	93	10051
Nawanagar State		2784
Ratlam State	411	13437
Jind State		21166
Mewar State	1475	30471
Bhawalpore State	254	12154
Tonk State		8510
Minor cotton growing States	6535	60704

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 21.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 20-4-31	3491000	3067000
Receipts Yesterday 20-4-31	4000	5000
Exports to date 20-4-31	5910000	6189000
Stock at Ports 17-4-31	3584000	1706000
Stock Interior Town 17-4-31	1214000	1024000
Stock Liverpool 17-4-31	1127000	954000
Visible Supply 17-4-31	7157000	4220000
Quantity in Sight 17-4-31	12313000	13118000
Quantity out of Sight 17-4-31	8244000	10483000

Bombay Cotton

BEARISH FEELING.

Bombay, April 21.

What important effect the sentiment is having on values is clearly shown by the present state of our cotton market. Yesterday our market opened at Rs. 202|12 against expectation of Rs. 204 for Broach J|A delivery and to-day in spite of a further rise of about 5 points the local market opened at Rs. 201|8. Why this weakness? Is there any fresh bearish factor? A close study of the working will make it clear that the general sentiment to inclined to look for a lower level of prices and there is absence of buying. Further improvement in New York Cotton futures made those who are inclined to look for lower prices; more definite about their views and every additional steady day is being nearer to down trend. Thus even a bull will agree that every rise has its own setback but the important question is that how far the decline will go? In this connection it may be mentioned that about Rs. 3 below their present price level, we had witnessed heavy short covering. Will it happen again now? This is a problem which the bulls have to answer and if the ready absorbtion of tenders of Broach A|M delivery has any significance, one must feel it risky to sell short at the present level even for a quick turn because the statistical situation is sound. We prefer, declines must be taken advantage to buy cotton.

To-day in the absence of any buying prices declined to Rs. 200|12 on scattered selling. The market refused to move at this level and awaited for Liverpool opening cables which were due unchanged to 1 point higher on New York overnight closing.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 2 points which influenced further selling in our market. The market remained weak and closed at about the lowest level at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 193/12.
Broach J.-A. 199/4.
Oomra May 169/8.
Oomra July 172.
Bengal May 152.
Bengal July 152/4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 21.

April	136.40+0.50
July	128.60—0.30
October	126.70—0.70

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 21.

Bengal 154 May.
Bengal 154 July.
Broach 196 A./M.
Broach 201 J./A.
Oomra 172 May.
Oomra 174 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, April 21.

Bengal	166	163	159	155
Punjab	164	161	157	153
Rajputana	165	162	158	154
Broach	205	201	197	193
P. A.	213	209	205	201
K. V.	201	197	193	189
Dholera	207	203	199	195
Surat	265	261	257	253
Rajpipla	265	261	257	253
Navsari	285	281	277	273
Oomra No. 3	179	175	171	
C. P. No. 1	193	189	185	
C. P. No. 2		185	181	177

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 21.

100 Viram Ladha Katol 183 1/2
200 Toyomankwa Khandwa 177
200 Do. Parbhani 171
45 B. Mavji Wun 182 1/2
108 Do. Katol 178

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

—:o:—

Bombay, April 21.

	Bales.
Khandesh	270
Central India	279
Barsi-Nugger	199
Hyderabad-Gaorani	158
Berar	317
Central Provinces	721
Dhollera	2,694
Rajputana	284
Sind-Punjab	517
Broach	2,130
Compta-Dharwar	662
Westerns-Northerns	85
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	87
Egyptians	237
East Africans	1,027
Cotton	9,638
	Cwts
Wheat	3,137
Linseed	19,406
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	326
Gingellyseeds	371
Poppyseeds	527
Groundnuts	13,867
Castorseeds	11,888
Rice	6,136
Myraboliams	2,396
Cottonseeds	6,204
	Tons.
Coal	399

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GANDHI-IRWIN AGREEMENT

—:o:—

Mahatma's Chance "To Get Three-Quarters Of A Loaf Now"

AN AMERICAN VIEW

The provisional settlement between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy is not so important as dispatches from London would have us believe, writes the "New Republic", New York. Partly for diplomatic reasons, but mainly, no doubt, as an example of wishful thinking, the British represent the case as being closer to complete agreement than it is in fact. Yet undoubtedly a tremendous forward step has been taken, and there is today more hope of a peaceful, satisfactory settlement than has ever before existed.

What the tentative agreement means is that the late London conference is to be held all over again, with the Indian Nationalists participating, as of a date before the civil-disobedience movement began, and with the British making much wider concessions than they have ever offered before. The avowed aim of the new conference is not self-rule but "constitutional government," on a federated basis. Reservations, or "safeguards in the interests of India," (the British are masters in the use of language!) are made in advance regarding defense, external affairs, minorities, financial credit and the discharge of obligations—a familiar and not necessarily disheartening list.

The civil-disobedience campaign comes to an end; the boycott is suspended, though the efforts to encourage Indian goods for Indians will still go on. In return the political prisoners are being freed and pending prosecutions will be dropped. Fines not yet paid are forgiven (which seems unfair to those conscientious individuals who settled up promptly). The salt tax is to be continued, but those villages adjoining areas where salt can be made are permitted to do so for their own use. Mr. Gandhi lays aside for the present, but does not abandon, his demand for an investigation of torture by the police. Not the least important aspect of this agreement is recognition by the British that the "little, bespectacled, half-naked man" is still the most important person in India. At one stroke we sweep aside all the millions of words which have been poured out to prove that he was negligible, with only a tiny handful of followers behind him.

TWO UNPREDICTABLES.

Everything now depends upon two unpredictables: the action of the new conference, and whether or not its results will be accepted by the rank and file of the Indians. Already the extremists, and their sympathisers in the United States, are saying that Mr. Gandhi has betrayed his own principles and gone over to the side of the British. We cannot see how any such statement is justified: Mr. Gandhi is offered a chance to get three-quarters of a loaf now, with an excellent chance of obtaining the other quarter in the not distant future. He prefers to take this chance instead of standing on a platform of "no bread." It was a decision which, in the nature of things, he could hardly avoid making. If he succeeds, he will be hailed as a great man by everyone—including those who are now damning him. If he fails, overnight he can resume the ceeds he will be hailed as a great civil-disobedience campaign the boycott, the refusal of pay taxes, and all the rest of it.

INDIAN SEA-BORNE TRADE

March Figures.

The official monthly sea-borne Trade return of India for the month of March is as under:—

	In lacs of Rs.
Total imports of private merchandise	1,302
Total exports of private merchandise	1,552
Net movement of treasure import	100
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	*196
Balance of remittances of funds in adverse to India	2

*Excluding goods such as railway materials for state railways under company management, which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

—:o:—

Bombay, April 21.

Wheat May	3	13	6
Wheat September	4	0	3
Linseed May	7	3	9
Linseed September	7	5	0
Castorseed	7	2	0
Cottonseed	2	7	0
Groundnuts	6	10	0
Teeseed	8	8	0
Rapeseed	4	4	0
Maoraseed	5	10	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	6	0

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POLICE ASK PICKETS TO DISPERSE

Anti-Liquor Campaign In Secunderabad

(From A Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, April 18.

Secunderabad, though a Military area is showing signs of political awakening in these days. From last one month, under the leadership of Srimathi Kumari Seshamamba, liquor shop and foreign cloth shop picketing is being carried on here.

Yesterday while certain volunteers along with Srimathi Seshamamba were picketing liquor shops in Regimental Bazar, the Police asked them to disperse. The pickets replied in the negative. On this the police arrested them and took them to the lock-up. The arrest it is said is under Section 188 for disobeying the order promulgated by the District Magistrate.

To-day the Secunderabad Court was packed to its utmost capacity when people clad in khaddar attended the Court to hear the case against the 13 volunteers who were arrested on the 15th instant. After taking up the case His Honour questioned Srimathi Seshamamba and other pickets whether they disobeyed the order promulgated on the 27th March, 1931, they replied that they did peaceful picketing. Mr. Baji Krishna Rao, appeared for the accused with the exception of one Mr. Ramsingh, who was represented by Mr. S. K. Saldana.

"ARRESTED WITHOUT WARRANT."

Mr. Habibullah Khan, Circle Inspector, who arrested the pickets on the 15th instant, deposed that he knew that the order was promulgated in the town through beating of the drums and by pasting order forms on the shops. He further said that the accused yesterday collected near a toddy shop in the Regimental Bazar causing obstruction to the public and when he asked to disperse the accused refused to move and he arrested them without warrant.

In the Cross-examination the witness stated that the accused congregated and were causing annoyance to the public and also obstructing the people passing through the street. When asked by counsel to point out the accused who obstructed the witness said that he could not point out anybody individually but they jointly obstructed. After some time the case was adjourned for the next day. All the accused were released on a personal bond of Rs. 50.

The adjourned case against the pickets was taken up the next day. The Magistrate in his judgment said "So far as the present case is concerned they are discharged."

RE-ARRESTED.

After the judgment was delivered, the District Magistrate through his Court clerk filed a complaint against 13 people who disobeyed his order. On this the Second Magistrate took up the case and called on the accused concerned. Almost all those who were discharged in the previous case were the accused in this.

As it was five o'clock, the Magistrate asked the accused to deposit Rs. 50 with the Court, and attend the Court the next day. The accused refused to give any such deposit, so they were sent to remand.

While going to remand jail Srimathi K. Seshamamba gave the following message:—"We are doing national service to our mother country. We did peaceful picketing in Secunderabad, for which the Government have arrested us. We are going to jail joyfully and request all to do service to their mother land."

GENERAL DECLINE IN CUSTOMS REVENUE

What Monthly Return Reveals

The monthly return issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, shows that the total Gross Indian Sea and Land Custom Revenue excluding Salt revenue during last March, amounted to Rs. 3,19,68,000 against Rs. 4,26,37,000 in March 1930 and Rs. 4,26,79,000 during March 1929. Total for twelve months ending March 1931 is Rs. 47,55,09,000 against Rs. 52,03,35,000 in the last year and Rs. 50,16,38,000 in the preceding year. The Budget estimate for 1930-31 was Rs. 55,48,60,000 which when compared with the actual receipt shows a decrease of about Rs. 8/ crores.

INCREASE IN REVENUE.

Following Imports show increasse as under in thousands of Rupees.

	1930	1931
Sugar	8,69,70	10,78,97
Mineral Oils	2,08,94	2,11,89
Silver	17,69	2,32,64

DECREASE IN REVENUE.

There is general decline in Customs revenue in most of the articles but some noteable decreases are as under:—

	1930	1931
Tobacco	2,27,90	1,26,57
Artificial Silk and Yarn	7,42	6,63
Cotton Yarn and Thread	45,16	30,10
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	1,59,18	98,33
Cotton Piece goods	5,83,64	4,06,42

During March 1931 Customs revenue on plain Grey of British manufacture was Rs. 61,000 and on other than British was Rs. 8,74,000. Other Cotton piecegoods of British manufacture yelded recenue of Rs. 13,94,000 while on non-British the customs revenue amountedto Rs. 8,38,000/.

ONE AUTHOR SLAPS ANOTHER

In the following despatch to the "News Chronicle", its correspondent in New York narrates a "scene" at the Metropolitan Club when one distinguished author slapped another.

In the presence of a company of fellow authors and critics, Mr. Dreiser struck Mr. Lewis twice on the face before friends could separate them.

Mr. Dreiser was enraged by the charge he had plagiarised a book on Russia by Mrs. Lewis, while the author of "Babbitt" resented recent statements of American and European critics that Dreiser, and not he, should have received the Nobel Prize.

The dinner was in honour of the Russian novelist, Boris Pilniak, and Sinclair Lewis, when asked to make a speech, said loudly: "I feel disinclined to speak in the presence of the man who has stolen 2,000 words from my wife's book and before two sage critics who have lamented the action of the Nobel Prize Committee in selecting me as America's representative writer."

TWO HEARTY SMACKS.

This threw the dinner party into considerable confusion and although Theodore Dreiser flushed with anger, he made no reference to the charge in his subsequent speech, neither did the critics concerned retort.

A little later, however, when coffee was served in an adjoining room, the guests were startled to see Mr. Dreiser Ched who is a giant figure, approach Sinclair Lewis and with his mighty hand smack the Nobel Prize-winner across the face This was followed by a second resounding smack.

Mrs. Lewis, formerly Miss Dorothy Thompson, had alleged some time ago that Dreiser had plagarised her work in his book. "Dreiser Looks at Russia," but he contended that they had both derived part of their material from the same source.

It was also understood that part of the Nobel Committee had favoured Theodore Dreiser for the prize, which ultimately went to Sinclair Lewis.

"KILLING IS NO MURDER"

"Times" On Lahore Executions.

Nothing could illustrate more completely the deplorable confusion of thought prevailing in large bodies of Indian politicians than their attitude towards the execution of three Indian terrorists at Lahore. Mr. Rangachariar, the Brahmin squire from Madras who leads the Nationalists in the Legislative Assembly, read a statement in the House expressing the angry resentment of his party at the execution of these three men, criticizing their trial and condemnation by a special tribunal set up by a Viceregal Ordinance, and alleging that the public believed that Bhagat Singh was not connected with the murders of which he was convicted and had expected the Government to respond to their desire for clemency. In spite of the Home Member's defence of the action of the Government the Nationalists soon left the House in demonstrative protest. At Karachi, where the Congress delegates hold their first meeting to-day, there are signs that Mr. Gandhi and his supporters will have difficulties with the extremists, who will use the executions as an argument for refusing to endorse his agreement with Lord Irwin. Their leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, clearly hopes too increase their excitement by theatrically proclaiming that the corpse of Bhagat Singh is an obstacle to a settlement; there have been "hartals" and protestatory processions at Lahore and elsewhere, and the three murderers are, for the moment, regarded as martyrs The craze, no doubt, will pass; but its prevalence even among normally moderate politicians is of evil omen.

On what grounds do the Nationalists and other Indian constitutionalists object to the executions? It can hardly be on the ground that these murderers were unfairly condemned by the very competent special tribunal, set up under a Viceregal Ordinance, which tried them after they and their accomplices had adopted every form of obstruction before a magistrates' court. Their Judges, British and Indian, after hearing over 600 witnesses found that Bhagat Singh, who had already been sentenced to transportation for his part in the bomb outrage in the Legislative Assembly, and the men who were hanged with him were guilty of the murder of Mr. Saunders, a promising young police officer, and of an Indian head constable at Lahore in December, 1928: of conspiracy to murder other Europeans, and to wage war on the Government; and, among other revolutionary activities, of the establishment of bomb factories in various towns. The judgment and its confirmation by the Privy Council left no doubt of their guilt. Nor is the agitation due to any repugnance to the infliction of capital punishment as such. These protests are purely emotional and sentimental. Conciliation is in the air; therefore, it is argued, the Government must not execute criminals who have murdered its servants and conspired to wage war by assassination and outrage. No self-respecting Government could accept such an argument for the exercise of clamency and of the present Government has yielded to the confused emotionalism of a group of politicians, or to the threats and demonstrations at Lahore, it would have abdicated its trust by a dishonourable surrender. The Nationalist members of the Assembly forget that the consequences of such an abdication would simply recoil upon the self-governing India which is their ideal.

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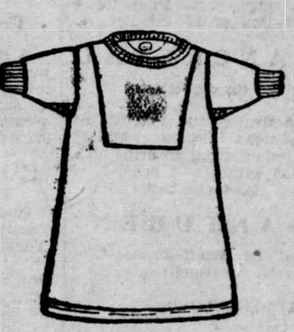

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We shall feel extremely obliged to you if you will kindly publish in the columns of your esteemed paper for the information of the public that all such rumours are without any foundation. Although it is against the principles of the Cigarette Trade to let people come and see the Cigarette Factory yet just to prove our bona-fides that we are purely an Indian concern we are quite prepared to take round and show every thing to anybody who may care to call on us by an appointment.

BOYCOTT AND SWADESHI

Prospects Of British Goods

Sir Percival Phillips writes to the "Daily Mail," from Bombay in mail week:

British workers who accept the assurance of the Socialist Government that surrender to Indian agitators will re-establish our export trade and regain lost markets will do well to consider the facts.

Even if the revolutionary element abandons its terrorist methods of boycott for the time being, the pressure against British competition will continue. The avowed aim of all political factions is to kill our trade. Indian millowners are naturally behind any movement that will increase their dividends.

Paid picketing of foreign imports has given their mills increased output. The Indian millhand does not share in this advantage. He merely continues to work longer hours and for lower wages than his European competitor. Still, he is in work while Lancashire and Yorkshire operatives are idle and to that extent he is better off.

BRITAIN SUFFERS MOST.

Indian employers have already made their plans for the next phase of the anti-foreign offensives. They are preparing for increased output as well as entry into the higher grade branches of the textile industry. When trade revives and native dealers can afford to replenish their stocks there will be a growing demand for Indian goods, because the boycott has shown the way to prosperity at the expense of the foreigner.

Glib politicians may argue that we can hold our own if given a fair chance with other foreign manufacturers. It is more than doubtful The artificial prejudice against British goods will be maintained in other ways than by mob violence

Statistics show that we have suffered to a greater extent during the past year than our principal rivals in the Indian markets. If the choice is left to the new masters of India, preference will be given to Continental and Japanese firms wherever Indian labour cannot meet the demand of the Indian markets.

Undoubtedly, we should have sold more goods if economic conditions had been normal. But it seems equally certain that in many lines our foreign rivals would have been proportionately better off. The statistics compiled by the Department of Commercial Statistics and Intelligence for British India covering the period of the intensive boycott, contain some significant figures.

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"SAVE INDIA BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE."

Die-Hards' Wail At The March Of Events

A. A. B. writes in the 'Evening Standard:—

Many things have been said lately by men in responsible positions which arouse in me the conviction that India is slipping from our grasp, and that we shall wake up one day and find it in the possession of the Nationalist rebels. This opinion is fortified by the discovery that the Conference was a fraud, and that by dubious tactics on the part of the Prime Minister the Liberals and Conservatives were led on to make large concessions to the Indian delegates.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Prime Minister's son, has revealed in a letter to the "Retford Times" that at the beginning of the Round Table Conference, Lord Reading and Lord Peel were in favour of treating the Indians honestly by telling them that they could hold out no promise of Dominion Status in the near future. The Prime Minister kept Liberals and Conservatives quiet by warning them that any such premature disclosure would have broken up the Conference.

On the other hand, the Indian delegates were privately and constantly pressing the Prime Minister for an early statement of policy. Their mouths were shut by a dope similar to that administered to Lords Reading and Peel—namely, that any such statement would drag the Liberals and Conservatives into open opposition.

By this "duplomacy" the Liberal and Conservative representatives were lured unconsciously and by degrees into making concessions larger than they had ever dreamed of when they sat down at the first meeting. The Prime Minister, as is proved by a document issued on December 27, had from the very first determined on his policy.

In this foggy atmosphere, and dealing with such individuals, it is all the more necessary to look back and record some of the utterances of the prime actors. The Prime Minister at the close of the Conference, in reply to some questions as to what he was going to do next said: "We have got our marching orders." Less dramatically Mr. Baldwin said that "if and when the Conservatives returned to power, our one duty would be to try to implement so far as we can what has been done in the Conference."

INDIANISED ARMY.

Mr. Benn, the Secretary of State for India, used more alarming words: "for that purpose" (i.e., fostering the plant of understanding and trust) "speed is necessary. What can be gained by delay? If India is not fitted for self-government yet she will not be fitted for it if we wait for 10 or 20 years. If India is fitted for self-government she is fitted for it at the earliest moment."

Sir Philip Chetwode, the Commander-in-Chief, said, that the Indianisation of the Indian army must be speeded up, and that he was going to take immediate steps for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst to train Indian officers.

Sir George Schuster, the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, said, in introducing the Budget, that they must make ready for a change of masters, or words to that effect.

In his speech at Newton Abbot Mr. Baldwin repudiated the idea that the Conservative Party was committed to a policy of surrender and withdrawal. They were committed to nothing but the endeavour to fill in the details of the sketch plan of the Conference, which he has more than once explained to be a Federal Government of all India.

People talk airily of a Federal Government, forgetting that it is the most difficult of all democratic constitutions, even when the citizens are of the same race and religion and speak the same language.

Federation was not particularly successful in pre-war Germany; while in the United States Federation was only achieved by the most sanguinary civil war in modern history, lasting four years. In Australia, the Federal system cannot be pronounced other than a dead failure, with dangerous results already looming up.

LONDON OR DELHI?

The great question which must be decided now is one that arose at the beginning of the century. Is India to be governed from London or from Delhi? Curzon made a bold attempt to govern India from Simla, and to make the Government of India independent of Downing-street. He was defeated by a Cabinet in which his own friends Balfour and Brodrick were leading members.

Then came the Morley-Minto period, when the Viceroy, undeterred by Curzon's failure, repeated the venture, but Lord Morley was sterner than Lord Midleton. He disposed bluntly of the stale figment of trusting the "man on the spot" by pointing out that the Viceroy was not a better but a worse judge than the Secretary of State of the international repercussions of Indian policy and finally clinched the discussion in a despatch to Lord Minto in which he said that India was governed by the House of Commons, and that the Governor-General was subordinate to the Secretary of State.

The fatal surrender of Morley's principle of Imperial supremacy was made in 1919 by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, inspired by Mr. Lionel Curtis.

The two most important difficulties in the way of an Indian Federal system seem to be ignored or superficially touched upon. They are finance and foreign policy. Sir George Schuster talks vaguely about the possibility of India being obliged to borrow abroad, by which presumably he means America. That our Indian Empire should fall into the maw of Washington is an intolerable thought. Yet nothing is more certain, if the lending fountain in the City should dry up.

But there are the safeguards! The principle one is the reservation to the Viceroy of the power to veto any Budgetary measure which might seem to him to threaten India's solvency. What sort of an Independence or Dominion Status is that which allows an English Viceroy to veto the Budget? Such a safeguard would be swept away in a storm of indignation.

PERILOUS INTRIGUES.

Far more dangerous is the question of foreign policy. India lies between Soviet Russia, Afghanistan and Persia on one side, and Tibet, China and Japan on the other. Who shall say that an Indian Minister, responsible to Congress, knowing nothing of world-diplomacy, is a safe guide in the perilous intrigues of Oriental politics? But perhaps these questions are also to be "reserved" for the Viceroy to be "referred" to the Imperial Foreign Secretary, for by that time the Secretary of State for India will have disappeared.

With finance and foreign policy taken out of its hands, Dominion Status would not only be disappointing, but, from Gandhi's point of view, it would be worth nothing.

"We must not forget that in the sky of India, serene as it is a small cloud may arise, at first no bigger than a man's hand, but growing bigger and bigger, may at last threaten to overwhelm us with ruin." Lord Canning's words are as true today as they were in the middle of the last century.

In the breathing space now accorded, men are asking, can a new party be formed under the leadership of Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd for the rescue of India from sentimentalists and agitators?

I do not think so: the platform is too narrow for party exigencies. But if a party cannot be formed, surely a blow may be struck to save his kingdom for the Emperor of India. Let us raise a standard round which the brave and the loyal may rally. More we cannot do; the rest is in the hands of God.

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TARIFF BOARD AT OOTY

—:o:—

To Inquire Into Paper Industry

OOTACAMUND, April 20.

The Indian Tariff Board have opened their office at "Burnside," Ootacamund, and are engaged upon an inquiry into the paper industry. It will be recalled that under the Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925, protective duties are imposed on certain kinds of paper in order to develop the manufacture in India of paper from bamboo. These duties expire in March 1932, and the Government of India have requested the Board to examine how far the Act has achieved its purpose, whether it is desirable to continue the protective measures, and if so, what those measures should be. The Board have been asked to submit their report not later than October 15 and they have called upon firms and persons interested to submit written representations on the subject not later than 1st May in order that the enquiry may not be delayed.—A. P.

NATIONAL WEEK IN OLPAD TALOOKA

—:o:—

Message Of Congress Given To 104 Villages.

(From Our Correspondent.)

OLPAD, April 15.

The Olpad Talooka celebrated the National Weeg with great enthusiasm. On the night of the 5th volunteers from 55 villages gathered at the villages of Kanyasi, Bhadol and Kawas in groups of 30 to 35. With the groups were Messrs. Pramod and Hitubhai Desai, sons of Mr. Kanailal Desai, the President of the Surat District Congress Committee, Mr. Puratan Buch, one of Ghandhiji's 79, Mr. Umedram Bhajnik, and Messrs. Batliwala and Mehta. Each batch went on foot, in all visiting 109 villages and covering a distance of nearly 200 miles in seven days. 69 regular meetings were held, whilst short speeches were given in almost every village. The groups marched singing National Songs and khadar worth about Rs. 500 was sold in the villages. Each group carried a huge National Flag which was received by the Vanar Senas of the various villages.

VANAR SENAS IN THE VILLAGES.

It is interesting to note that even the smallest village in the Talooka has its own Vanar Sena, and there are more than 2,500 Vanars in Olpad Talooka. The groups entered the villages with the Vanar Senas and went round the streets in a procession. The volunteers, many of whom had been to jail, were very warmly welcomed by the villagers. The houses and streets were cleaned, and if the volunteers found any heaps of dirt, they removed them themselves. Every meeting was well attended by men, women and children. The attendance was from 100 to 500. The nature and meaning of the truce was explained to the villagers as also the 20 points of the Declaration of Rights. In the speeches the people were exhorted to boycott foreign cloth and continue spinning with redoubled vigour and to make prohibition a settled fact in the Olpad Talooka. The people were also asked to look to the education of their children, improve agriculture, pay off debts and look to the sanitation of the village.

TRAINING TO VOLUNTEERS.

The 100 volunteers were given special training in drill and non-violent methods of resistance. 25 out of the 100 volunteers have consented to leave their homes and become full-time honorary workers, whilst the remaining 75 will form the reserve and give their services whenever required. Five training camps will be run in the months of April and May, and training will be given for the organisation and work of the Vanar Senas and Navjuvan Sanghs. Special attention is given to Khadar, Boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition.

JALIANWALA BAUG DAY IN OLPAD.

On the 13th all the three groups assembled at Olpad, and a huge procession went through the town, led by a large number of ladies. The procession dispersed after Zanda-Vandan.

In the afternoon the Vanars met in conference and decided to properly organise the Vanar Senas and do some allotted work. Trainisg in drill, games, singing, etc. was given to the Vanars. Vanars of 35 villages were present at Olpad.

A public meeting was held in the evening in which Mr. Kanailal Desai, Rao Bahudar Bhimbhai Naik and others made short speeches.

A bullock cart with spinning wheel followed each group. Two leaflets were distributed in the villages, one enumerating the 20 points of the Karachi Congress resolution, whilst the other explained the meaning of Swaraj and gave a programme of work to be followed in the villages.

PRESENCE OF POLICE.

A special feature of the march was the presence of two officials with each group who found it a hard job to keep pace with the volunteers. Some meetings were also attended by the Inspector and Asst. Supdt. of Police. Every speech was taken down with the exception of the speech of Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik.

Indian States People's Conference

—:o:—

RANPUR, April 20.

The General Secretaries of the Indian States Peoples Conference wire as follows:—A meeting of the executive committee of the Indian States Peoples Conference will be held in Bombay in Asoka Building, Princess Street on Sunday the 25th April at 5 p.m. The meeting will consider the question of amalgamation of this Conference and the All-India States Subjects Conference, Madras, as well as the question of holding a session of the amalgamated Conference at Baroda or any other place.—A. P.

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CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

LATEST ADDITION TO
Dr. I. M. MALLICK'S (M.A., M.D., B.L.)
World-renowned Patent
IC-MIC COOKER
CHAPATI-MAKING & FRYING ARRANGEMENT
Simultaneously with Cooking and Baking
HAS REMOVED A LONG FELT WANT
Write to-day for our latest illustrated catalogue.
Telegram:— "IOMICOOKER"
IC-MIC COOKERS LTD., 29, College St., Calcutta.
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N.Y.K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
xKatoriMaru		....	@21 Ar.
*Genoa ,,	6785	28 April	2 May
Tokushima Maru	5976	20 ,,	30 Apr.
Kashima ,,	10000	....	@5 May
x Tango ,,	6893	30 April	14 May
Yasukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May
*Tottori ,,	5973	16 May	30 May
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 ,,	28 ,,

"Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10500	29 April	6 May
erukuni ,,	12000	12 May	28 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru	22000	13 May	19 May
Asama ,,	22000	27 ,,	2 June

"Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270|272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called-up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	38,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra	Lahore
Allahabad	Lahore City
Allahabad City	Lucknow
Amritsar	Lucknow City
Bareilly	Aminabad Park
Benares	Lucknow
Bombay	Lyallpur
Cawnpore	Meerut
Cawnpore City	Moradabad
Chandausi	Mussoorie
Dehra Dun	Muttra
Delhi	Nagpur
Fyzabad	Naini Tal
Gorakpur	Patna
Hapur	Rae Bareli.
Hathras	Raipur
Jhansi	Rangoon
Jubbulpore	Shajahanpur
	Sitapur

Pay Offices:

Auraiya	Hardoi
Firozabad	Kinari Bazar, Agra
Deoband	Moradabad City
Etawah	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad	Sambhal

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

BEST TONIC FOR WOMEN.

SUNDARI SATHI

(Registered)

"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metritis, Hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it. Re. 1 per bottle Rs. 2-10 per 3 bottles.

Available at all the Chemists and Druggists, everywhere.

Dave Chemical Works,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansilalbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906. Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1850.)
Head Office.—
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.,

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	1,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH FOR
Your Clothes

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY

Amusements

COMMENCING 25TH SATURDAY.

WRATH

Featuring
SCREEN'S MOST FASCINATING BEAUTY.
MISS SULOCHANA & SALVI Directed by Mr. CHAUDHARI

An amazing study of shams of society—a woeful tale of social wrongs and iniquities—vivid portrayal of heart throbbings of a nation. The greatest problem that confronts India is solved in this picture. Sulochana has playedmany fascinating roles. See her at her best in

WRATH
IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

New Play "LADHAI NANTAR" by Mr. B. V. Warerkar, will shortly be staged.

V. B. PENDHARKAR
Presents On
Wednesday, 22nd at 8-30 p.m.
MANAPMAN
Saturday, 25th at 9 p.m.
Sunday, 26th at 3-30 p.m.

New Play **SAJJAN** New Play

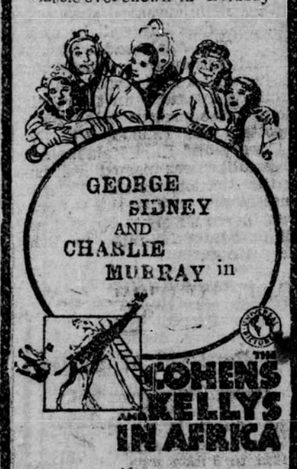
By Mr. N. G. KAMATNURKAR
Grant Road: ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
If you Don't Watch out
LON CHANEY
WILL GET YOU!
He Leads
THE UNHOLY 3
THE UNHOLY 3
THE UNHOLY 3
The Great Mystery Trinity
In
A GRIM PLOT
That is
Weird! Tragic! Uncanny!
Also
HEAR & SEE
HOW BOMBAY WELCOMED THE NEW VICEROY
Produced by
MR. A. C. PATEL OF PATEL BROS. AND THE DEPARTURE OF LORD IRWIN
Including His
Farewell Speech
By
IMPERIAL MOVIETONE
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

RIALTO TALKIES

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The most Sensational Comedy Classic ever shown in Bombay



Also
SPECIAL TOPICALS OF THE ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of the
VICEROYS
Also Hear
LORD IRWIN'S FAREWELL SPEECH

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 AND 10 P. M.
LAST TWO DAYS.
KING OF JAZZ
Featuring
PAUL WHITEMAN
AND HIS BAND
Never before in one stupendous show such a combination of spectacle—novelty—music and talent.

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m
THE FOUR FEATHERS
Featuring
Wm. POWELL. RICHARD ARLEN, NOAH BEERY, CLIVE BROOK
Actually filmed in Africa. See the mad flight of the Baboons. The attack of the ferocious hippos on the fugitive white men. A reritable whirlwind of thrills.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The ALL-TALKING LAUGH SENSATION OF THE YEAR
THREE LIVE GHOSTS
While grave yards yawned they played truant and made the whole world laugh.

OPERA HOUSE.

To-day 6-30 & 10 p. m.
MADCAP MARITAL ROMANCE.
HUSBANDS FOR RENT
Featuring
OWEN MOOR
AND
HELEN COSTELLO.
Uproarious Romance of Two who were wed in name only.

GLOBE CINEMA.

NEXT SATURDAY
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.'S
Latest Screen Achievement of The World-famous Story:—
ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP
WITH
PATIENCE COOPER
The Age-old Theme of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp" with all its Mysterious Indefinable Atmosphere Haunting Attractiveness Reproduced.
A PICTURE OF RARE FASCINATION.

Amusements

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL FAIR AND AMUSEMENT PARK

Opposite Central Station, Bellasis Road
Special Nightly Attractions
FAMOUS RUSSIAN DANCERS
THE TIT BITS VARIETY COMEDY CO.
BOXING EXHIBITIONS
PERCY VENGAN
VS.
PETER GEORGE
East African Champion
Free Attraction.
Grand Boxing Tournament
Friday, 24th.
CHAMPIONS COMPETING
Engagement Of The Extraordinary Strong Man,
MARSHALL
THE MODERN.
HERCULES IN FEATS OF GIANT STRENGTH.
Rs. 500 Reward for any person who can perform the same feats.
New Giant Wheel. New Tobaggan Slide, New Joy Wheel, High Class Dancing, Cabaret, Circus, etc., etc., etc.
BLACKBIRD'S SPECIAL JAZZ BAND WITH CLEVER SOLO TURNS.
EXHIBIT YOUR GOODS WITH US FOR QUICK SALE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 21.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/12	
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/10	
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/11	
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75	
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/10	
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12	
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/9	
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/10	
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/10	
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/5	
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/13	
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/15	
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/5	
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/1	
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/10	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12	
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/8	
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8	
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4	
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4	
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/4	

FORWARD RATES.
1st May settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-12-0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-15-0
Tone of Market:—Steadier.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 21.

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	155
Wardha-Hingt Fine	185
Nagpur Sayner Fine	190
Yeotmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	175
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	160
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	185
Sailu F.G.G.S.	175
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	189
Burwah Sanavad Fine	180
Indore/Ujjain Fine	190
Broach Fine	205
Broach F.G.	200

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, April 21.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/13 Lowest Rs. 33/12/6 Closing Rs. 34/5
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 35/4 Closing Rs. 35/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/13 Highest Rs. 33/1 Closing Rs. 32/
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 34/2 Highest Rs. 34/9 Closing Rs. 34/7

STOCKS AND SHARES.

NOTHING DOING ON THE EXCHANGE

Spasmodic Transfer Business

Bombay, April 21.

There was nothing doing on the Stock Exchange except some spasmodic transfer business and scattered liquidation of long interest by tired bulls. It is a period of dullness and although there is nothing bearish in the general situation, the fact remains that there is nothing to induce buying. It is a well-known fact in the absence of any persistent buying or selling prices never move materially. There is utter absence of outside speculation. The money market is tight and the big cash balances of the Banks count very little in the business activity which entirely depends upon the circulation of money. Commodity prices are low and there seems little likelihood of any real ease of money. The Government is paying good rate of interest on Treasury Bills and the Banks are freely buying these bills from public deposits. It remains to be seen how far the present situation continues.

Cotton market is leaning on the bear side at the moment and as usual buyers are holding aloof, under the hopes of getting it still cheaper. This sentiment coupled with the tightness of money is telling on the demand of mill cloth, but it is learnt on good authority that several mills of Ahmedabad have sold their production for some months ahead and are unable to supply the demand. This demand will ultimately tell on the production of Bombay mills. With the above prospects we look for higher share quotations in the long run and prefer to buy moderately on declines.

MILLS SHARES.

100 Ahm. Advance	303-12
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P:	4-1[illegible]
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	707-8
250 Bradbury P:	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	253-2
500 Central India P:	446- [illegible]
100 Central India	375
100 Colaba	108- 2
100 Coorla	147- 8
100 Crescent	76-14
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	550
200 Ed. Sassoon	4[illegible]
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-5-9
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	410-10
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	125
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	368-2
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	10- 4
100 Khatau	104- 6
100 Kohinoor	146-14
250 Laxmi	965
100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	300
100 Meyer Sasoon	45
1000 Morarji	477-8
50 Mysore	122
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	167-8
100 New City	61- 4
250 Pabani	156- [illegible]
250 Pearl	251-14
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-1[illegible]
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1980
250 Simplex	70
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	292-
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577- [illegible]
500 Vishnu	1530
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	68- 4
50-25 Central	14-10
£10-5 Eastern	x.d. 72- 8
500 Imperial	1072- 8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	267-8
100-50 India	82- 8
5 Union	3- 6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	15- 2
70 Gwalior	67- 8
250 Indian	193-2
100 Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P:	105- 0
40 Katni Df.	710- 0
100 Katni	175-4
10 Punjab P:	9-10
10 Punjab	9- 4
100 Shahabad	159- 6
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P:	8- 0
15 Jupiter	7- 8
15 New India	17-10
200,100 Oriental	1657-8
10 Vulcan	5- 7
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	119- 6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000 Andhra Val.	599
50 Bom. Tram. P:	64- 8
50 Bom. Tram	121- 4
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-12xd
100 Tata Hydro	107-13
1000 Tata Power P:	1107- 8
1000 Tata Power	452- 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	780- 0
100 Amritsar Patti	113- 0
100 Central Provinces	79
100 Dho. Barramati	91- 3
100 Gujrat	58- 8
90 Mandra Bhon.	65- 8
500 Tapti Valley	638-12
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	x.d. 13-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P:	115- 0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-12
30 Tata Steel D.	285
75 Tata Steel	25- 6
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	161- 4
250 Bom. Steam P:	201- 4
250 Bom. Steam	190-10
50 Bom. Telephone	47- 8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-14
125 Bom. Burma Old	446-4
50 Bom. Burma New	160-10
100 Ind. Bleaching	150
15 Scindia	7-3
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-12
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-14

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 21.
B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Mid-May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 April May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 June.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 July
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 5/8
Banks Selling T T 277 3/8
Banks Buying T T 276 5/8
PARIS
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 1/2.
HONGKONG
Banks Selling D D 68 3/8
SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 88 3/4
SINGAPORE
Banks Selling D D 156-1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4.
CROSS RATE
New York/London 4.85 7/8 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 9/16 21st inst
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 20th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.95 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 20th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.
Good £4-4-9 3/4 18th inst. £4-4-10 1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1/2 18th inst. 13 5/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 7/16 18th inst. 13 1/4 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 1/2 18th inst. 29 1/8 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 9/16 p.c. 18th inst. 2 9/16 p.c. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 23/32 p.c. 18th inst. 2 11/16 p.c. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 4 1/2 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. China sold. Speculators bought. Market quiet. Buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

BOMBAY BULLION

—:o:—

Bombay, April 21.

London advices were lower by 3/16d. per oz. Our market opened at Rs. 44/2 for Vaishakh delivery and declined to Rs. 43/15. As this level better advices from China influenced good buying by bulls and prices advanced to Rs. 44/11. At the level the demand was satisfied by increased offering by bulls. The general feeling is against any material improvement as it is anticipated either China or the Government will meet advancing markets with heavy sales.

Silver Bar Ready	43	9	0
Vaishakh	43	10	0
Jeth delivery	43	7	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	15	0
Jeth Tejimandi	1	10	0
Bar Gold Spot	21	4	0
Vaishkh	21	4	3
Jeth delivery	21	5	3
National Bank Bar	21	12	0
Chartered Bank Bar	21	13	0
Central Bank Bar	21	9	0
97 Touch Gold	20	13	0
Sovereign Ready	13	7	6

Tone.—Quiet.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, April 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 401/ per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 78/ per ton.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all. J9

RECD. NO. B. 1013

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life Insurance for mere asking J10

TRIUMPHAL MARCH TO FREEDOM.

Role Of Labour, Youth And Women.

RESERVE FORCES FOR FUTURE BATTLE

FARIDPUR, Apr. 18.

"Let the tumult of unrest disturb the pathetic peacefulness of the village; let the idle and do-little pulsate with new life at the call of the unknown; let the fearless thundering cries of freedom reverberate through the length and breadth of this unfortunate land; let the shakles of slavery, out-worn custom of thousand years, stinking narrowness of society be swept away at the thunderclap of a reborn nation"—said Sj. Purna Chandra Das presiding over the Third Session of the District Conference held at Faridpore.

'Struggle is the most indispensable weapon in the national armoury to fight out the nation's cause' proceeded Sj. Das. The Congress of to-day, he observed, was the sole vehicle of nation's hopes and aspirations and to ignore the Congress to-day would be to ignore the nation.

Referring to the Hindu-Muslim problem Sj. Das said before India was completely free there could be no true unity between the communities because of the existence of peoples who stood against India's freedom.

As regards women and youths Sj. Das said that immense force was latent in them which has got to be released for the struggle of the country.

"The present truce may give us the subsistance of Swaraj out not real Swaraj. I am convinced that the Britishers will be the first to break the terms of truce and in fact they have done so in still keeping many people in jail. Mahatma Gandhi's love has failed to capture the heart of Lord Irwin, otherwise Bhagat Singh and his comrades could not have died on the gallows. I fail to understood why the Government has made a catch-word of 'Animsa'. They have responded to our "Ahimsa" by a violent type of 'Himsa'. Hundreds of innocent youths are still rotting in prisons. This certainly does not prove a change of heart."

Continuing Sj. Das said his philosophy was struggle. He counted it as the most indispensable weapon in the national armoury to fight out a nation's cause The nation was proceeding on its triumphal march like a whirlwind crushing in its cyclonic speed the oppression of ages which existed in the name of religion, usage prejudice and false convention.

REAWAKENED BENGAL.

National life like that of the individual has its ups and downs. The stigma that came to be attached to the fair name of Bengal in the field of Plassey was atoned for—but not entirely wiped away—a hundred years after by the sacrifice and sufferings of her sons. From 1905 to 1920 the Bengalees had been the standard-bearers in the battle for freedom. The Congress which came into being in 1885 did not at first truly represent the nation's ideal but the Congress of to-day is the sole vehicle of nation's hopes and aspirations. To ignore the Congress to-day would be to ignore the nation.

WANTED VISIONARIES.

To-day, proceeded Sj. Das, they would have to carry the message of hope to the hamlets of the poor voiceless million. They would have to awaken the talent strength in the nation to create a New India—a task to accomplish which one thousand iron youths were necessary. Subject nations were made free by Garibaldi, Mazzini, Joan de Arc, Kemal Pasha, De Valera. India was crying for such visionaries who would lead her to her destiny.

WOMEN A GREAT FORCE.

Proceeding Sj. Das said that country had long ignored its women as a factor of consequence in the national fight. But what they could accomplish had been amply demonstrated by their contribution to the national struggle during the course of last year. In the labourer, youth and woman talent lies, an immense reserve of power which has got to be released.

Referring to Hindu-Moslem problem Sj. Das said before India was completely free there could be not true unity between the communities because of the existence of people who stood against India's freedom.—"Liberty."

BRISK KHADDAR SALES IN BOMBAY.

Khaddar sales in Bombay are considerably on the increase. Women volunteers hawk it in public streets every day. Our photo shows a group of khaddar sellers.

TERRIBLE TRAIN TRAGEDY.

—:o:—

30 Persons Killed in Wreck.

VICTIMS' BATTLE FOR LIFE.

LONDON, Apr. 20.

Hongkong.—At least thirty Chinese have been killed and a score seriously injured as a result of the train wreck on Kowloon Canton Railway. Owing to heavy rains the undermining embankment track collapsed and the train from Humchun to Kowloon fell from a height of thirty feet into a ravine where it was buried deep in mud. Terrible scenes were witnessed as the victims struggled to escape horrible death.—Reuter.

BRITISH WOMEN'S TRIBUTE TO LADY SATYAGRAHIS

"Nothing So Thrilling In Modern Days"

LONDON, April 20.

British women's admiration of the courage and determination of the women of India was voiced at the Women's Conference in London, arranged by the Commonwealth of India League, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence declaring that there had been nothing so thrilling in modern days.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst moving the resolution which was carried, expressing admiration of Indian women's heroic part in the struggle for political, social and economic emancipation, reminded them of the terrific task confronting them in combatting "hideous" maternal mortality and improving the lot of the peasantry. Mrs. Brijlal Nehru declared that it was impossible yet to say if India was safe for the Empire. She was uncompromisingly determined to have a free hand in the Government of the country. The Conference adopted a resolution welcoming Irwin-Gandhi Agreement and hoping that the settlement based on India's right of self-determination would soon be reached.—Reuter.

1 LAKH FOR SPINNING MACHINE

A. I. S. A.'s Prize Scheme

TIME EXTENDED FOR COMPETITION.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

The Board of Judges appointed by the A.I.S.A. to examine the spinning machine from competitors for the prize of One lakh announced by the A.I.S.A. met on the 15th of March, 1931, at the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. Altogether 20 machines had been received for the competition. 11 of the competitors were present in person or had sent their representatives, while the remaining 9 were unrepresented. The judges resolved that the machines of competitors who were unrepresented could not be examined, for lack of necessary help in demonstrating their working. Regarding the remaining 11, it was resolved that these machines which obviously did not satisfy which obviously must be tested only generally, and the others should be tested more precisely. The competitors who were present or were represented are as follows:—

(1) Sjt. B. M. Kantawala—Baroda; (2) Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers, Ltd.—Kirloskarwadi; (3-Sjt. N. Valoo Achary—Trivandrum; (4) Sjt. G. K. Sharma—Kothur; (5) Sjt. Akshaya Kuwar Mazumdar—Mymensing; (6) Sjt. Dayaldas Kevaldas—Shajapur; (7) Messrs. Hind Mechanics—Dahanu; (8) Sjt. A. B. Tata—Bombay; (9- Sjt. Khushal Vankar—Ahmedabad; (10) Sjt. M. N. Ghuri—Bordi and (11) Sjt. Purshottamdas Ranchhodas—Bombay (Sunderdas Saw Mills).

TEST RESULTS.

Of the above, seven either withdrew from the competition or did not give any test of their machines. The test results on the remaining four machines that were examined are as follows:—

Name			Number of spindles.
Sjt. Purshottamdas Ranchhoddas			8
Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers, Ltd.			20
Sjt. Dayaldas Kevaldas			7
Sjt. M. N. Churi			2
Period of testing.	Yardage	Count	Strength.
4 hours	16644	11.66	66
4 hours	6010	9.61	39
3.10 hours	2946	13.32	39
1 hour	775	7.32	32

All the above machines except No. 3 require to be fed with continuous slivers, and the results above mentioned have been obtained with mill slivers. A suitable carding machine or an attachment for the purpose seems to be necessary to obtain the results required.

From the tests above given, it would be seen that none of the competitors satisfied in full the conditions fixed by the All-India Spinners' Association for the prize. The judges however, are of opinin, that if the time is extended by another six months, better results are likely to be obtained.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

In accordance with the above advice of the Board of Judges, the Council of the A.I.S.A has decided to extend the time of the competition by six months. New competitors are also allowed to participate in the competition. The competitors should deliver their machines at their own cost at the Gujarat Vidyapith, Usmanpura, Ahmedabad for examination on or before the 31st October, 1931.

GUARANTEES FOR MINORITIES.

No Need For A Fresh Statement.

LONDON, April 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Benn informed Sir William Davison that he had seen the resolution of the All-India Moslem Conference on April 6 on subject of the attitude of the British and Indian Governments towards the Congress and Mahama Gandhi, and pointed out that the statement of the Government policy made by the Premier at the concluding session of the Round Table Conference and also Mr. Benn's speech in the House of Commons on March 12 had made it clear that the new constitution must contain such guarantees as the minorities required to protect their political liberties and rights.

Sir William Davison suggested that the statement was desirable that the British, under all circumstances, would see that the rights of the Moslems were guaranteed. Mr. Benn replied that he had restated Government's fixed policy in the matter.—Reuter.

FOUR BENGALI YOUTHS ROB RAILWAY CLERKS

—:o:—

Carry Away Rs. 9,000

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Four Bengali youths attacked two railway clerks proceeding to the Cash Office at Sealdah Station at 5.30 p.m. with bags containing four and five thousand rupees respectively and credit notes, for deposit.

The money was carried by a khalasi who was stabbed. His condition is serious.

The assailants, one of whom carried a hockey stick, seized the latter bag and escape firing shots at the pursuers and hit a workman attached to the E. B. Railway Watch and Ward Department.

No arrest has been made.—A. P.

FOR FREE CIRCULATION

"1,00,000 (One Lakh) Copies Of Bhagavat Gita In English

The Proprietor, "Tata Indian Science Institute," Bangalore City writes:

In commemoration of the achievement of Peace between India and England and of the breaking of the World's endurance record by Mahatma Gandhiji. I have determined to publish 1,00,000 copies of Bhagavat Gita in English appealing and interesting to the materialistic minds and the student population of India for free circulation emphasising the Supreme Power of the spiritual force as a mark of my unbounded joy and reverence to the Peace-loving Mahatma Gandhiji and the great and good Vicerov Lord Irwin. For copies of Bhagavat Gita apply to.

SATARA DIST. CONFERENCE.

The sixth session of the District Satara Conference will be held at Masur (Dist. Karad) on May 1st and 2nd. Mr. M. S. Aney will preside. It is also proposed to hold a Conference of released political prisoners at the same place on May 2nd.

FEDERAL INDIA AND STATES PEOPLES.

—:o:—

Mysore Lawyers' Conference Decision

BANGALORE, Apr. 20.

The Mysore State's Lawyers Conference concluded its session to-day after sitting for two days. It adopted resolutions welcoming a Federal Constitution for India and laying stress on the need for the immediate grant of responsible Government within the States with a view to secure uniformity in the constituent units forming the Federation. The Conference demanded adequate guarantees in any Indian Constitution for (1) securing the States people all the rights of federal citizenship, including representation by direct election in the Central Indian Legislature and (2) vesting all the residuary powers in the Federal Government with a view to avoid divided paramountcy. The Conference expressed the opinion that the States judicial system shall be linked with the federal Supreme Court, the latter being invested with Privy Council powers.—A. P.

Transportation For Theft.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Apr. 20.

For the theft of a piece of a cloth worth a few rupees the Sessions Judge of Amritsar convicted and sentenced one named Mahi to transportation for life. The accused had eight convictions against him in connection with which he had undergone 21 years imprisonment.—A. P.

Conservative India Committee.

—:o:—

LONDON, Apr. 20.

Mr. Villiers accompanied by Sir Hubert Carr addressed at the House of Commons a private meeting of the Conservative India Committee.—Reuter.

U. P. PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Executive Meeting At Cawnpore

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

An urgent meeting of the Executive Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee will be held on 22nd instant at Dr. Jawaharlal's bungalow in Cawnpore at 7 p.m. Govind Ballabh Pant has proceeded to Nainital where all correspondence in connection with the release of political prisoners and questions regarding rent, revenue, peasantry and allied questions will be dealt with. The Allahabad District Released Prisoners' Conference has just been held with Sardar Narmbada Prasad in the chair, among those present being Purshottam Das Tandon, Sjt. V N. Tewory and Raja Kalakankar A resolution was passed welcoming the decisions of the Karachi Congress and urging the Government to reduce rents by at least half owing to the fall in the prices.—A.P.

C. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Be Held At Saugor.

(From A Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Apr. 21.

The fourth C. P. Hindusthani Political Conference, originally invited to Jubbulpore, will now be held at Saugor during the last week of May. The exact dates will be announced shortly a strong recention committee is being formed. The District Congress Committees have been addressed to send five names for presidentship before the 28th April, after which they will be called upon to make the final choice.

WE DONT WANT TO BE "SLAVES" OF SAFEGUARDS .....

Muslim Lady's Reply To Shaukat Ali

"The Mussalmans of India are part and parcel of the Indian Nation. They will not tolerate sectional or communal pleas. They would much rather occupy the centre of the stage through dint of sheer merit," says Ayesha Ahmed in course of a message sent to the Moslem Nationalist Party Conference at Lucknow. Continuing she says:—

"I as a true, Mussalman am sick of our brothers of the older generation who have been with their special pleas for communal safeguards, poisoning the sources of robust manliness and refined courage of the present and the future youth. I feel proud of being one of the mothers of a future race, unknown to all sense fear of injustice at the hands of its fellows, and confident of winning its happiness and victory through sheer dint of disinterested service. I would hate to teach my children to sponsor one or many points of Mr. Jinnah or other. I am pained at the pathos implied in Moulana Shaukat Ali's vain boast of his community having ruled India for 850 years and lost it. Has it ever occurred to him and his party that the Muslim Raj was established by infinitestimally small numbers compared with the present strength of the Mussalmans in the country? I am all out to make real men and real women of my children in God's good frame and not slaves in the steel frames of "safeguards." I would much rather have my children do and deserve on their own compelling merit, or lie an unknown death. I am sure most mothers feel like me.

"The 'Valiant' Moulana and his communalist friends are sadly mistaken if they expect their anti-national histrionics to draw a train of subscriptions to their coffers, the Musalmans are sincerely grateful to the real Maulanas of the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema for holding alot the dignity and self respect of the Mussalmans as opposed to the advice of communalist Moulanas. I therefore, follow the lead of Jamit-Ul-Ulema and I warn the Government that no Mussalman other than a non-communal Nationalist can represent the Muhamadans of India, without challenge."

WAKE UP FROM LETHARGY.

—:o:—

What Women Should Do.

(From A Correspondent.)

Taking advantage of the presence in Bombay of women Congress workers from Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Kerala, a series of women's meetings were held at Matunga during the last ten day's to rouse the local South Indian women and to encourage them to join hands with the Bombay Sevikas in national work. On the 18th instant Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari addressed a large gathering of women. Mrs. Perin Captain presided.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

Mrs. Captain in her speech which was translated to the audience in Tamil asked the South Indian women to wake up from their lethargy and take their proper place as Bombay's citizens. She asked them to organise themselves into a branch of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha at Matunga and take up the following work (1) Half an hour's sacrificial spinning; (2) learning Hindi for which she would make arrangements at Matunga; (3) Picketing at their own building if they could not come out in the streets by forming chawl committees and picketing hawkers frequenting their chawls and also appearing to the chawl residents to boycott foreign cloth; (4) Taking out Prabhat Feries daily and (5) picketing of foreign cloth shops in the city by such of them as are prepared to join the other Sevikas.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

Sjt. Rajagopalachariar endorsed Mrs. Captain's appeal. He exhorted them to join the Congress in large numbers, to wear khaddar and to completely boycott foreign cloth from their houses. Great enthusiasm prevailed and many ladies offered themselves to join the Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

PRABHAT PHERIES.

The South Indian women in Matunga for the first time came out in public on Sunday morning by taking out a Prabhat Pheri. A band of about 25 young ladies with a national flag in the front went round the streets of Matunga early morning singing national songs in Tamil. On Tuesday morning Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi led the Prabhat Pheri. Much enthusiasm was felt throughout the procession and many young ladies promised to join the picketing sevikas in the city.

CONCILIATION DAY IN PATNA.

PATNA, April 20.

Conciliation Day was observed yesterday all over the Province. A public meeting was held at Patna under the presidency of Mr. Sachchindananda Sinha. Among the speakers were the Hon. Sir Syed Muhammad Fakhruddin and Babu Rajendra Prasad, who urged the need for inter-communal harmony and unity.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AND CHRISTIANITY

—:o:—

British Bishop's Attack

LONDON, April 21.

Mahatma Gandhi's policy towards Christianity is attacked by the Bishop of Portsmouth who, in a letter to the "Daily Mail" says that no convinced Christian would agree that all religions are of equal value. Moreover as there are hundreds of thousands of Indian Christians the policy proposed by Mahatma Gandhi is inconsistent with civilised liberty of thought. The Christian element in population affords the best material for constitutional and stable Government, made particularly because it is outside communal jealousy and rancour.—Reuter.

BREACH OF "TRUCE".

RELEASE OF MR. RAJWADE DEMANDED.

POONA, April 20.
(BY MAIL.)

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a public meeting held recently at the Shivaji Mandir, Poona, under the auspices of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. G. V. Ketkar, President of the M.P.C.C., presided and Messrs. Sumant of Sholapur, N. V. Gadgil, President of the Youth League and Mr. Paranjpe, Secretary of the Youth League spoke in support of the resolution.—

"This meeting strongly condemns the unwarranted exclusion of Mr. Rajwade, Editor of the "Karma Yogi" from the remission given to the other Sholapur Martial Law prisoners, in spite of the undertaking given by the Government to release all prisoners not guilty of violence or incitement to violence.

This meeting is of opinion that the charge of deliberate publication of false and inflammatory news brought forward by the Director of Information in his communique to support Mr. Rajwade's exclusion from remission is untrue. Mr. Rajwade did his duty as a responsible journalist by collecting and publishing all authentic information which he could gather. Martial Law was declared on 12th May 1930, and Mr. Rajwade was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 10,000 for his publication on the 10th. This punishment is both excessive and unjust. The exclusion of Mr Rajwade from remission adds to this injustice. This meeting is of opinion that if the Government wants to observe honestly the conditions of the truce, Mr. Rajwade must be released immediately.—A.P.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENT.

—:o:—

RANGOON, April 21.

Lt.-Colonel S. T. Crum, I.M.S Superintendent, Dufferin Hospital, was seriously injured this morning as the result of a fall from the lift in the hospital. Both his legs were fractured and there were other injuries. The doctor is now in a serious condition in the hospital.—A. P.

EARL WINTERTON SNUBBED.

—:o:—

Interpellations On Cawnpore Riots.

LONDON, Apr. 20.

In the House of Commons Commander Kenworthy asked if there would be any Anglo-Indian delegate in the reconstituted Federal Structure Committee. Mr. Benn replied that he was still unable to give information regarding the personnel of the committee.

Mr. Benn circulated a telegram from the Government of Burma reporting on the situation in the districts affected by the rising in the course of which it was stated that the most serious development during the last fortnight had been at Thayetmyo whither sufficient forces had been sent to localise the rebellion. It was added that the conduct of troops and police was excellent.

CAWNPORE RIOTS.

Replying to questions on the subject of Cawnpore riots, Mr. Benn urged awaiting the report of the Commission of Inquiry.

Earl Winterton urged that Mr. Benn should obtain full account from the Government of India apart from the Commissions report, in view of the probability that the question would soon be debated upon.

Mr. Benn replied that he hardly imagined that the House of Commons would debate on a matter, until the report of the Commission of Inquiry was received.

Mr. Benn, informing Major Graham Pole that it had been agreed to refer to an independent tribunal the question of disputed liability of the Government of India to pay His Majestys Government the present annual capitation charges in respect of training in India, British Army recruits and also India's claim for contribution from Imperial revenues towards the military expenditure in India, promised to inform the House the Tribunal's composition and its terms of reference, as soon as they were received.—Reuter.

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